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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 30, 1923. VOL. 3, No. 26

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Review.

Wheat prices suffered sharp breaks during week June 18–23. Corn prices held firm because of small amounts available. Cash oats were slightly lower but were supported by strengthened corn. Visible supply of all grains decreased about 1,500,000 bushels each.

Feed prices moved within a narrow range, but were generally steady to firm. Offerings for transit and near-by shipment were light and well taken by the country trade. Deferred shipment offerings, which were in excellent supply, especially of wheatfeeds, were readily absorbed by rehandlers. Oil meals and corn feeds were rather dull. Receipts and supplies were adequate in practically all sections.

Timothy hay markets continue firm because of light receipts of good hay. Stocks of old hay practically exhausted except in New York and Wisconsin. New alfalfa arriving in larger quantities at Kansas City, and prices are now based on new hay sales. Prairie hay prices decline $1.00 to $2.00 per ton as harvesting of new hay begins.

Butter markets were nervous and unsettled during the week ending June 23. Lack of confidence prevented extensive storing. Peak of production thought to be close. Price relations irregular during the week, Chicago being higher than New York on opening days and on a level with New York at the close. Imports continued to be an influence.

Cheese markets were slow at lower prices following declines early in the week. Anticipation of further drops prevented active buying. No active storing took place. More New Zealand cheese in and relatively heavy shipments reported to follow.

The prospect for the pecan crop is more promising than for many years, but the condition of the crop on June 1 was below normal. The number of trees of bearing age is increasing in the South, and plantings have been very heavy in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama during the past year.

The stronger price trend on hogs at Chicago during the week ending June 23 was more favorable to producers than for some time. Fewer packing sows were marketed. The most abundant offering of grass cattle of the season arrived and prices on such kinds receded while highly finished fed steers and yearlings showed an upward price trend. Stockers and feeders were active. The movement of southeastern spring lambs is now on in full blast with values lower. Fat sheep trade showed a buoyant tendency. Hot weather somewhat retarded fresh meat consumption, but with smaller receipts prices were mostly firm to higher.

Watermelon prices soared in city markets until they touched $1,000 per carload during the week ending June 23. Similar advances occurred at southeastern shipping points because of the scarcity of good melons. Hot weather throughout the country increased the demand for summer fruits, and cantaloupes also closed at higher price levels. The week's movement of 3,200 cars from Imperial Valley taxed the supply of refrigerators. Heaviest shipments were reported on June 20, when 549 cars of cantaloupes rolled from the Valley. With a comparatively light crop of tomatoes in Mississippi and East Texas, demand for this product exceeds the supply. The price trend was upward. Virginia is now the main source of new potatoes, with first cars soon to come from New Jersey and the Kaw Valley. Georgia peach shipments slumped sharply during the period between the early and late varieties; values increased in consuming centers.

Wide fluctuations in cotton prices characterized the week's trade.—During the first half of the week prices declined sharply, but during the latter half there was an equally sharp advance. Increasing uneasiness over new crop prospects seems to be reflected in continued strength of the new crop future contracts. The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets declined 21 points. At New York July future contracts declined 9 points, and at New Orleans they advanced 13 points. An increased demand for cotton goods was reported from some quarters.

Wheat harvest made good progress in the interior valley States under favorable weather conditions, although it was uncomfortably warm for this work. Harvest was progressing northward to Maryland, central Illinois, and northeastern Kansas. There was some complaint of wheat shriveling from the warm weather in Kansas and parts of the Ohio Valley. The warm and mostly dry weather made ideal conditions for corn in the interior of the country and cultivation progressed rapidly. It was too warm and dry for oats in the Northeastern States and rather warm for spring wheat in the eastern portion of the belt, but favorable in the western portion. On the whole, the week was favorable for cotton and for ranges in the West, except in the dry Southwest.

Crop Reports

Pecan Crop Below Normal.

The condition of the pecan crop in the principal States on June 1, not including Arkansas and the States higher up the Mississippi Valley, is reported at 83.5% of a normal condition. It is 90% or above in the Southeastern States and about 80% to 85% in the Southwest. This is by far the most promising outlook for many years, but it is too early to place much dependence on this promise.

The earliest report of condition of this crop has heretofore been made for July 1. For that date, the condition was 56.3% in 1921 and 53.4% in 1922, and at time of harvest 53.5% of a full crop was realized in 1921 and only 15.3% in 1922. In 1922 the decline from the July 1 condition to harvest was severe.

The number of pecan trees of bearing age is perceptibly increasing in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The plantings in these States have been very heavy during the past year, amounting to increases of 18%, 16%, and 19%, respectively, in the number of trees. There has been considerable planting of pecan trees in Mississippi and Louisiana, also, during the past year. Elsewhere the number of trees remains about constant, plantings of improved trees being little more than sufficient to offset the yearly losses from death of old trees.

The number of native trees in Texas, Oklahoma, and the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valley States remains rather constant, decreases due to death and cutting of the wild trees being about balanced by the new wild growth and by plantings in cultivated groves, which latter are, however, of relatively slight importance in most of this territory compared with the wild trees.

Improved varieties of pecan trees are the highest percentages of all pecan trees in the Southeastern States, where the pecan tree is not native, but where the seedlings planted are small in number relative to the grafted trees. In Georgia, 84% of all pecan trees are reported to be improved varieties, and the proportion is 78% in Alabama, 75% in South Carolina, and 64% in Florida. In Mississippi and Louisiana, where the native pecan trees grow wild in immense numbers in the alluvial lands along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, considerable plantings of improved varieties of trees have been made, but the wild trees are still in the great majority.

It is estimated that the improved pecan trees in the extensive planted groves in southern and central Mississippi will number scarcely 25% of the total number of pecan trees in the State, while in Louisiana the improved trees are probably within 15%. Texas, which has approximately one-half of all the pecan trees in the United States, reports less than 1% of improved varieties, Oklahoma between 1% and 2%, and the proportion is probably under 1% each in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas.

The accompanying table presents detailed information by States with regard to the condition of the pecan crop at the time of the first report of the season in 1921–1923, with regard to the per cent of a full crop produced in 1921 and 1922, and with regard to the proportion of improved trees and changes in the number of all pecan trees:

Condition of Pecan Crop and Information Concerning Pecan Trees, June 1.

State.	Condition. (100=full crop.)			Percentage of full crop realized.		Trees of bearing age compared with 1922.	Trees per 100—		Percentage of all trees that are of improved varieties.
	July 1—[1]		June 1, 1923.				Died from all causes last year.	Planted last year.	
	1921	1922		1921	1922				
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
North Carolina	59	75	76	32	50	98	7	6	72
South Carolina	81	72	90	81	42	101	5	7	75
Georgia	79	45	94	70	22	105	5	18	84
Florida	62	77	90	68	50	103	4	16	64
Alabama	78	.....	91	.....	50	105	5	19	78
Mississippi	80	83	87	75	28	101	4	6	25
Louisiana	72	50	79	75	11	100	3	4	15
Texas	51	34	80	45	6	100	5	4	1
Oklahoma	50	76	85	47	9	100	3	4	2
United States	56.3	53.4	83.5	53.5	15.3	102.5	4.5	8.2	29.2

[1] No condition report before July 1 in 1921 and 1922.

Large Increase in Green Peas for Canning.

Forecast of production of green peas for canning indicates a crop of 181,370 tons, or 17% above the crop of last year for this purpose. Nearly one-half of the canning crop of green peas is produced in Wisconsin, where the crop this year is forecast at 85,020 tons, or less than the 86,460 tons of 1922.

New York produces about one-fifth of this crop, and the forecast for this year is 36,810 tons, comparing with 27,630 tons in 1922 and constituting an increase of about one-third.

A canning crop of 15,970 tons of green peas is forecast for Utah, 10,190 tons for Illinois, and 10,180 tons for Michigan.

The 146 canneries reporting concerning the green-pea canning crop for 1923 and 1922, and thus supplying the basis for this report, represent 58% of the total acreage of this crop in 1922.

Details by States with regard to the acreage, yield per acre, and production of green peas for canning may be found in the accompanying table.

Green Peas for Canning: Preliminary Estimate of Acreage, Indicated Yield Per Acre, and Forecast of Production.

State.[1]	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1922	1923	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1922	Forecast, 1923.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Delaware	3,960	3,880	0.6	0.6	2,380	2,330
Illinois	8,420	10,190	.8	1.0	6,740	10,190
Indiana	4,100	4,760	.9	1.0	3,690	4,760
Maryland	7,670	8,050	.7	.7	5,370	5,640
Michigan	8,780	10,180	.8	1.0	7,020	10,180
Minnesota	1,410	2,030	.8	1.1	1,130	2,230
New York	30,700	33,400	.9	1.1	27,630	36,810
Ohio	4,530	5,300	.7	.9	3,170	4,770
Utah	6,660	7,260	1.4	2.2	9,320	15,970
Wisconsin	72,050	85,020	1.2	1.0	86,460	85,020
Other States	2,740	3,860	1.0	.9	2,740	3,470
Total	151,020	173,990	1.0	1.0	155,650	181,370

[1] California and Colorado are omitted, owing to lack of sufficient information for 1923. In 1922, California and Colorado together had 5,150 acres.

Index Numbers of Price and Buying Power of Farm Products.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Price at the farm.			Wholesale price of commodities.[1]	Purchasing power of farm products.[2]
	Crops, 15th of month.	Live stock, 15th of month.	Crops and live stock combined.		
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	103	106	94	112
1915	110	95	102	97	106
1916	124	111	118	132	89
1917	208	164	186	176	106
1918	224	192	208	186	112
1919	234	198	216	195	111
1920	238	168	203	234	86
1921	109	107	108	161	67
1922	113	111	112	163	69
1922.					
May	118	118	118	161	73
June	119	119	119	164	72
July	118	119	118	172	69
August	114	112	113	176	64
September	110	109	110	170	64
October	110	110	110	169	65
November	118	105	112	169	66
December	123	104	114	168	68
1923.					
January	126	106	116	170	68
February	130	107	118	172	69
March	134	106	120	175	69
April	139	107	123	176	70
May	140	105	122	172	71

[1] Excluding farm products and food.
[2] A unit quantity of crops and live stock expressed in terms of a unit quantity of other products.

Live Stock-Meats-Wool

Prices More Favorable to Prodncers.

Broad domestic consumption constituted the most favorable influence in the demand for all killing classes or live stock and high temperatures were a weakening factor but the full employment generally makes for a broad consumption of meats. In addition the export demand for cured pork and lard has recovered slightly from the recent slump.

The live-stock price situation presented numerous changes during the week ending June 23, and a large proportion of them were in the favor of producers and finishers. Certainly the trend in hogs was more favorable to the latter, choice light hogs at $7.75, the peak of the advance at Chicago, being $1 above the low time of a week earlier. While a liberal proportion of the advance was lost late in the week, there was a strong undertone and the activity of shippers and packers prevented prices from reaching the low point touched the week before. Hogs have been selling at a decidedly unfavorable relation to corn prices for the past few months and the recent advance undoubtedly lent considerable encouragement toward the advisability of putting a better corn finish on the many light hogs now on feed in the country. The market gates, however, admitted many light grassy kinds, whose quality suggested continued, though less urgent, liquidation than occurred during the extremely low-price period. Increased offerings of packing sows were in part seasonal but may also have indicated an intention on the part of swine men to breed fewer sows this fall and next spring.

Price changes in most killing classes of cattle were two-way affairs occasioned largely by the most abundant offering of grass-fed kinds thus far this summer. The upward trend on highly finished matured steers and yearlings continued, these classes realizing $11.50 and $11.40, respectively, at Chicago. But below the $10 mark the price current receded unevenly and in instances sharply. Similar price drifts occurred in the stock, corn-fed offerings remaining active but lower grades, and particularly grass-fat cows, which were most numerous of the season, becoming at times a drug on the market. The discrimination noticeable between grain and grass-fed cows also extended to bulls. Finishers, however, were active buyers of stocker and feeder steers and due to scarcity, induced, in part, by killer competition, the general trend on kinds suitable for further growth and development was upward. This feature exerted considerable support on lower grades of beef steers, reflecting quality, but had little bearing on plainly bred native grassers.

ADVANCING PRICES BRING HEAVIER SHIPMENTS.

At Chicago highly finished matured beef steers and comparable grades of yearlings were offered rather freely, advancing prices on such kinds evidently being an inducement for finishers to ship. Several hundred head of long-fed steers, weighing 1,200–1,550 pounds, cashed at $11–$11.40, and highly finished yearlings were numerous at $10.75–$11.25. As the season advances the proportion of grassy yearlings increases and thus the sorting process of buyers in selecting grain-fed offerings from the ones that had been on grass was discernible at all times. The tendency to discriminate against pasture-fed cattle will undoubtedly continue as the season during which most of the "grassers" arrive is at hand. Southwestern steers, arriving earlier than usual, have been reaching the market for more than a month now, and a heavy supply of Texas steers now putting on grass fat in Kansas pastures together with the usual shipments from northwestern ranges will soon be arriving. Favorable weather and herbage conditions in the latter district will probably result in an earlier marketward movement than usual, relatively high fat steer prices compared with those of a year ago also providing an inducement.

A few weeks ago most liberal gross margins of profit were being registered by lower grades of beef steers and yearlings. Since the break on grassers and short feds, however, highly finished offerings have been decidedly the most remunerative to finishers, and it is the opinion of the trade that this feature will probably continue throughout the remainder of the year.

NEW LAMB CROP ARRIVALS.

Movement of southeastern new-crop lambs was on in full blast. Marketings from this source, expected in the aggregate to be larger than a year ago, consisted largely of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri offerings, while the new-crop lambs from Virginia rather freely sought the market at Jersey City. At Omaha Idaho lambs comprised bulk of the supply, and from the two principal spring-lamb supply sources, the Southeast and the Northwest, arrivals on foot became so numerous and the dressed trade so sensitive that tumbling values were the result. Fat lambs at Chicago declined $1–$2, the top price of $16.50 there early in the week falling to $15.50. Throwouts, which are usually numerous in native lamb consignments, were regarded with the usual indifference tendered such kinds by killers when the saturation point has been reached and exhibited maximum downturns. A large portion of the price discount suffered by native culls is traceable to nonuniform finishing and to the native sheepmen's greatest sins of omission—castrating and docking.

FEWER EWES ARRIVE.

Conditions which were the reverse of those in the fat lamb trade were noticeable in that of fat sheep. Scarcity of the latter together with an unusually broad demand for feeding and breeding kinds so early in the year provided a buoyant tendency. Breeding ewes, especially, were eagerly sought, and the supply was decidedly inadequate for the demand. The arrival of fewer ewes suitable for breeding purposes was probably an indication of favorable economic position of bovine stock and probably forecasts the intention of finishers to hold back ewes capable of raising a lamb and of furnishing a fleece of wool. Few western ewes have arrived thus far this season and indications are that the supply of ewe lambs from this source will be smaller than usual as ranchers will probably utilize these to replenish their breeding flocks. From present indications range sheepmen would seem justified in anticipating a healthy outlet in the Corn Belt and the Southeast lamb producing sections for ewes suitable for breeding or feeding purposes. Thus killers may meet more competition, a factor which many in the trade believe will tend to insure a comparatively healthy market for aged stock. The usual summer indifference toward mutton, however, is a feature to be reckoned with. A few native yearling breeding ewes sold upward to $10.50 at Chicago and some yearling western ewes went to New York State at upward to $12 per head although most native two-year-olds to full mouths cashed at $5.50–$7 at Chicago and Kansas City.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending June 23 amounted to 2,298 bales, weighing 735,408 lbs., valued at $200,223. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 15,535 bales, weighing 6,158,154 lbs., valued at $2,654,233.

The first shipment of American breeding cattle to reach Belgium in two years arrived at Antwerp on April 20, reports Consul Clinton K. MacKochrane, at Antwerp, under date of April 24. The shipment consisted of 900 head.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,386	14,913	56,473	184,713	42,185	142,528	61,183	2,484	58,699
Denver [1]	7,430	5,605	2,497	8,238	3,674	5,008	3,006	2,514	874
East St. Louis	23,462	8,993	13,967	75,689	30,638	43,570	32,257	10,779	31,387
Fort Worth	24,830	12,076	12,243	4,157	1,064	2,569	11,565	3,542	6,687
Indianapolis [1]	11,578	6,062	4,643	57,452	22,537	32,686	4,839	1,629	3,513
Kansas City	37,603	14,602	23,721	46,411	16,050	32,599	29,089	6,739	21,495
Oklahoma City	5,724	1,446	3,858	6,649	417	6,033	111	18	59
Omaha	31,756	9,368	21,748	50,197	14,597	35,552	25,879	969	22,803
St. Joseph [1]	8,389	1,609	6,224	36,341	8,461	26,963	15,566	2,531	13,051
St. Paul [1]	20,865	5,255	14,844	59,523	6,117	54,196	1,492	42	918
Sioux City	12,582	6,014	7,575	64,519	30,887	34,011	794	.....	491
Wichita	2,439	1,244	1,069	14,749	434	13,634	581	116	572
Total	258,094	86,587	168,862	608,638	177,061	429,349	186,362	31,363	160,549
Total June 11–16, 1923	245,086	95,982	149,662	610,833	168,358	453,060	144,005	24,058	121,136
Total June 19–24, 1922	274,530	105,743	156,026	614,862	127,221	472,451	168,347	36,385	129,277

[1] Week ending Friday, June 22, 1923.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	72	241	97	10.0	9.9	6.4	1,156	1,091	1,027	$9.42	$8.48	$6.33
901-1,000 lbs.	24	254	181	3.4	10.4	12.0	976	941	959	8.35	7.17	6.45
801-900 lbs.	141	130	270	19.6	5.4	17.9	827	856	848	7.71	6.99	6.54
701-800 lbs.	225	710	323	31.3	29.2	21.5	743	728	723	7.62	6.32	7.32
700 lbs. down	256	1,098	636	35.7	45.1	42.2	570	574	558	6.41	6.54	6.24
Total	718	2,433	1,507	100.0	100.0	100.0	747	723	724	7.62	6.88	6.57

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.
Choice and prime	7,233	5,282	5,520	21.7	17.6	17.7	1,238	1,229	1,275	$11.01	$10.72	$9.47
Good	10,948	8,628	10,426	32.8	28.7	33.3	1,068	1,102	1,134	10.33	10.09	8.92
Medium	12,861	14,162	12,13[illegible]	38.6	47.2	38.8	889	947	961	9.34	9.15	8.31
Common	2,319	1,956	3,196	6.9	6.5	10.2	824	774	844	7.81	7.70	7.54
Total	33,361	30,028	31,280	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,019	1,030	1,062	10.03	9.70	8.71

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of June 18-23, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]			South St. Paul.[3]		
	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.
Cattle.																								
Beef steers:	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																								
Choice and prime	$11.12	$10.94	$9.66	$11.70	$11.04	$10.88	$9.46	$11.48	.....	.....	$10.97	$10.86	$9.20	$11.16	$10.72	$10.54	$9.11	$11.23	$10.81	$10.86	$9.01	.....	.....	.....
Good	10.36	10.18	9.04	11.02	10.32	10.10	9.08	10.82	$7.88	$7.88	10.32	10.16	8.54	10.21	10.00	9.84	8.63	10.47	10.17	10.10	8.32	$9.38	$9.38	$8.12
Medium	9.27	9.15	8.38	10.15	9.27	9.06	8.21	9.46	6.75	6.75	9.38	9.17	7.76	9.31	8.98	8.88	8.11	9.70	9.22	9.07	7.40	8.25	8.25	7.45
Common	8.02	7.96	7.59	8.94	7.28	7.37	7.00	8.31	5.12	5.12	7.96	7.79	6.97	8.20	7.74	7.68	7.52	8.94	7.89	7.68	6.70	7.02	7.12	6.78
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																								
Choice and prime	11.05	10.72	9.44	11.68	10.86	10.70	9.24	11.40	.....	.....	10.82	10.64	9.20	11.24	10.57	10.28	8.99	11.26	10.71	10.74	9.02	.....	.....	.....
Good	10.29	10.00	8.86	10.96	10.08	9.92	8.80	10.71	8.00	8.00	10.05	9.82	8.48	10.19	9.85	9.60	8.52	10.41	10.03	9.89	8.36	9.38	9.38	8.38
Medium	9.16	8.95	8.19	10.03	9.01	8.76	8.10	9.44	6.75	6.75	8.90	8.65	7.67	9.12	8.78	8.56	7.93	9.42	8.90	8.68	7.54	8.25	8.25	7.58
Common	7.32	7.35	7.36	8.71	6.90	6.80	6.87	7.86	5.00	5.02	7.27	7.06	6.83	7.75	7.24	7.13	7.24	8.37	7.32	7.00	6.78	6.90	7.00	6.65
Butcher cattle:																								
Heifers, com. to choice	8.16	8.05	6.96	8.02	8.18	8.18	7.15	8.65	5.12	5.12	7.16	6.94	6.69	7.51	7.20	7.02	6.78	7.98	6.92	6.80	6.95	7.50	7.50	6.25
Cows, com. to choice	6.26	6.29	5.62	6.90	5.95	5.88	4.95	6.17	4.50	4.50	5.90	5.74	5.01	6.16	6.48	6.35	5.46	6.94	5.95	5.88	5.44	5.50	5.62	5.38
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.72	5.82	5.18	6.69	5.62	5.58	4.98	6.02	3.50	3.50	5.16	5.10	4.56	5.81	5.65	5.75	4.70	6.41	4.92	4.92	4.50	4.68	4.80	4.50
Canners and cutters:																								
Cows and heifers	3.30	3.50	3.38	3.93	3.15	3.20	3.12	3.65	2.38	2.42	3.25	3.20	2.87	3.52	3.62	3.55	3.50	3.97	3.12	3.12	3.02	2.78	2.88	2.92
Canner steers	4.80	4.88	4.55	4.85	3.75	3.90	3.88	4.32	2.50	2.52	3.75	3.85	3.98	4.50	.....	.....	3.95	4.83	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	3.50
Veal calves:																								
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	9.52	9.42	8.08	10.28	8.08	8.05	7.05	9.10	7.00	7.05	8.22	7.85	6.82	8.58	8.25	7.75	7.60	9.68	8.32	6.95	6.65	6.80	6.38	5.95
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.45	6.35	5.72	7.18	7.25	6.92	5.15	7.05	4.88	4.88	6.80	6.55	5.50	6.90	6.38	5.95	6.20	7.45	6.80	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
Feeder steers:																								
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.98	7.89	6.73	8.16	7.25	7.25	6.28	7.70	5.25	5.25	7.98	7.90	6.97	8.25	7.68	7.66	6.82	8.08	7.42	7.42	6.88	6.25	6.25	5.62
750-1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.58	7.38	6.73	7.97	7.00	7.00	5.98	7.22	5.12	5.12	7.88	7.78	7.04	8.04	7.08	7.08	6.81	7.84	7.42	7.42	6.88	6.00	6.00	5.38
Stock cattle:																								
Steers, com. to choice	6.72	6.68	6.39	7.15	5.92	5.92	5.35	6.36	4.75	4.80	7.02	6.94	6.14	6.75	6.40	6.38	6.65	7.21	6.95	6.95	6.75	5.62	5.62	5.25
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	5.08	4.99	4.65	5.39	4.42	4.44	4.50	5.02	3.50	3.55	4.44	4.40	4.62	5.25	4.58	4.55	5.22	5.31	4.25	4.25	5.12	4.00	4.00	3.75
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	[5] 7.94	5.62	5.65	7.42	7.38	7.00	7.50	7.38	7.38	7.42	7.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.62	[5] 6.31	3.75	3.75	5.55	5.42	5.12	5.38	5.75	5.75	6.02	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																								
Top (highest price, not average)	7.75	7.30	11.00	16.20	7.85	7.40	11.05	16.00	7.35	7.15	7.25	6.75	10.55	15.85	7.05	6.70	10.40	15.75	7.20	6.70	10.55	7.25	6.75	10.50
Bulk of sales	7.15	6.75	10.30	11.31	7.56	6.97	10.78	11.70	7.11	6.89	6.95	6.48	10.20	11.23	6.49	6.22	9.74	10.75	6.87	6.41	10.20	6.48	6.27	9.87
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch	7.20	6.79	10.50	11.38	7.42	6.90	10.57	11.41	7.09	6.90	7.00	6.54	10.10	11.15	6.65	6.25	9.95	10.80	6.90	6.38	10.01	6.46	6.19	9.79
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to ch	7.32	6.88	10.68	11.65	7.52	6.96	10.77	11.67	7.12	6.91	7.02	6.57	10.36	11.31	6.75	6.33	10.11	11.10	6.98	6.45	10.29	6.53	6.31	9.97
Light (151-200 lbs.), com. to ch	7.29	6.82	10.79	11.66	7.31	6.71	10.78	11.69	6.82	6.57	6.82	6.37	10.35	11.21	6.58	6.25	10.22	11.21	6.76	6.19	10.35	6.84	6.40	10.23
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to ch	7.08	6.60	10.57	11.33	6.97	6.32	10.62	11.42	6.68	6.40	6.50	6.[illegible]	10.29	[6] 9.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.84	6.33	.....
Packing sows:																								
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.33	6.05	9.56	10.56	6.03	5.70	9.12	9.84	5.50	5.46	6.04	5.60	8.88	10.00	5.84	5.37	9.08	10.19	5.84	5.42	8.90	5.54	5.46	8.65
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.05	5.72	9.02	10.03	5.89	5.55	8.88	9.45	4.83	4.88	5.94	5.51	8.62	9.57	5.40	5.15	8.67	9.73	5.69	5.32	8.69	5.17	5.08	8.29
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	6.27	5.67	9.88	10.52	6.62	5.65	10.31	10.59	5.50	5.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.21	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.77	5.08	10.09	10.34	.....	.....	6.48	5.88	10.25	10.10	4.94	4.85	9.88	9.95	.....	.....	.....	6.15	6.00	10.58
Sheep.																								
Lambs:																								
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	15.00	13.38	12.36	12.98	14.72	13.68	11.32	12.23	13.02	.....	15.00	13.35	11.34	11.73	15.13	13.28	11.86	12.58	14.98	13.44	11.60	14.15	12.35	11.32
85 lbs. up, med to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.58	10.50	8.72	9.44	10.98	9.98	7.65	8.42	9.84	.....	11.40	10.10	7.45	7.78	12.02	10.42	8.58	9.24	11.42	10.20	8.05	10.85	9.25	8.00
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	11.25	[6] 11.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	.....	14.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.72	9.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	.....	15.04	.....	.....	.....	14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.28	.....	.....	.....	15.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	12.68	10.62	9.81	10.27	12.75	9.62	9.00	[6] 8.31	9.75	8.28	11.12	10.22	8.58	9.42	12.95	9.85	9.35	9.93	12.48	9.98	9.50	12.05	9.62	8.68
Wethers, med. to prime	6.38	6.38	6.24	6.56	6.22	6.30	6.00	.....	6.38	5.71	6.50	6.38	5.45	6.33	6.30	6.56	6.24	6.25	6.28	6.50	5.88	5.25	6.00	5.62
Ewes, med. to choice	5.10	4.62	4.80	5.26	4.50	4.50	3.88	4.60	4.50	4.25	4.60	4.50	4.25	4.73	4.30	4.32	4.08	4.78	4.75	4.82	4.25	4.22	4.02	3.85
Ewes, culls and common	2.62	2.62	2.25	2.86	2.25	2.25	1.75	2.64	2.38	2.18	2.30	2.22	2.00	2.65	2.12	2.18	1.95	2.54	2.50	2.40	2.00	1.98	1.92	2.65
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	.....	.....	7.97	6.92	.....	.....	6.50	[5] 7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.05	8.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] So. St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] So. St Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 21-26, 1920, June 20-25, 1921, and June 19-24, 1922.
[5] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.
[6] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Hot Weather Hurts Meat Trade.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fresh meat consumption was retarded to some extent by the extremely hot weather during the week ending June 22. The demand, however, proved better than might have been expected and with light receipts prices were firm to higher at eastern markets and Chicago on most classes. The fresh pork market was affected to a greater extent by weather conditions than were other classes. Mutton prices registered sharp advances at eastern markets, in a reaction from the slump at the end of the preceding week.

Beef.—Grass steer beef was not as plentiful at eastern markets as during the preceding week, while receipts were about the same, an increase in good and choice grades offsetting the decrease in poorer kinds. The general quality of offerings was better than for some time. The demand for all except common kinds was sufficient to hold prices on a steady to slightly higher basis. Forequarter cuts found an indifferent outlet and at the close were mostly lower, although hindquarters were fairly steady. Cow beef was in only fair demand and as a whole prices were lower than during the preceding week, except at Boston, where advances were made on all grades. At Chicago the moderate offerings of steer beef continued to show an improvement in quality with an increased percentage of the better grades. Heifers constituted a good percentage of the steer lots, especially of the better grades, a number of choice heifers selling at $18 per 100 pounds. Good and medium cows found a fair outlet in the absence of common steers. The demand for bulls was limited at eastern markets and Chicago, and prices suffered slight declines. Kosher beef trade was dull, and prices declined fully $3 at New York and around $1 at Boston, but were mostly steady at Philadelphia and Chicago.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were only moderate at eastern markets with common and medium grades making up the bulk of the supply. A few of prime grade reached $22 at New York. The demand was generally slow and inactive while prices closed about in line with the preceding week. At Chicago the supply was moderate and prices advanced under a fairly good demand. The general quality at that market showed some improvement.

Lamb.—Buyers showed a preference for the better grades of lamb, while others were draggy. Receipts were light to moderate at eastern markets and demand fair. Prices at New York declined during the week, this being the result of a reaction from the light spot at the close of the preceding week when a temporary shortage existed. At Chicago receipts were light and demand slow, although some price gains were made. The general quality was below the average and consisted largely of spring lamb. At eastern markets frozen Argentine lambs brought $18–$22 and frozen domestic from $22–$24 per 100 pounds.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was only fair but supplies were light and prices scored sharp advances at eastern markets. The best demand was for light weight kinds of good quality, although all grades were firm to higher. At Chicago offerings were light, and prices advanced from 50¢–$1. Frozen Argentina mutton at eastern markets brought $13–$14 in a small way.

Pork.—Receipts of pork at eastern markets were only moderate, but proved ample for the demand. Warm weather had a depressing effect on the market and buyers purchased sparingly. Prices were not much of a factor in the demand. At Chicago the supply was moderate, and while trading was on a generally steady basis, there were many unevenly lower sales as sellers were anxious to keep their holdings to a minimum.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of June 18–23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	June 18–23, 1923.	June 11–16, 1923.	June 19–24, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.50	$22.50	$32.25	$33.00
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.50	19.38	29.50	30.42
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	11.50	11.50	18.25	19.50
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	29.50	30.50	34.50	41.42
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.50	23.75	26.75	30.88
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.12	12.38	16.62	17.79
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	12.50	13.67
Pure lard, tierces	13.38	13.12	13.12	16.12
Compound lard, tierces	13.88	13.88	13.25	14.88

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 21–26, 1920, June 20–25, 1921, and June 19–24, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of June 18–23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	June 18–23, 1923.	June 11–16, 1923.	June 19–24, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	June 18–23, 1923.	June 11–16, 1923.	June 19–24, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$17.75	$17.15	$15.25	$19.27	$18.30	$17.40	$15.25	[2]$15.92
Good	16.40	16.00	14.20	17.97	17.40	16.40	13.50	19.23
Medium	15.00	14.50	13.35	16.62	15.10	14.50	12.50	17.52
Common	14.00	13.10	12.25	14.95	10.85	10.30	11.50	15.77
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.10	12.30	14.98	12.90	13.00	11.75	16.13
Medium	11.50	11.30	11.35	13.90	11.50	11.50	10.75	14.78
Common	10.00	10.00	9.80	12.13	10.50	10.10	9.75	[3]14.38
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	8.50	[3]14.50
Common	7.42	7.88	7.55	9.83	.....	8.75	7.25	10.64
Veal:								
Choice	17.70	17.10	16.30	18.87	18.30	17.30	15.70	19.67
Good	16.30	15.70	14.50	17.43	16.30	15.30	13.70	17.90
Medium	14.50	14.20	12.90	15.73	13.70	12.90	11.80	16.10
Common	11.30	10.75	10.90	13.40	11.80	11.00	9.80	14.20
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.50	17.50	26.25	[2]24.38	19.00	17.50	26.50	[2]25.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	15.20	15.50	18.85	21.72	17.95	16.60	20.50	23.90
10–12 lbs. average	13.85	14.40	17.70	20.43	16.70	15.60	19.40	22.37
12–14 lbs. average	12.80	13.20	16.70	19.10	15.40	14.60	18.30	21.03
14–16 lbs. average	11.85	12.50	15.20	17.60	13.65	13.70	17.10	19.53
16 lbs. and over	10.50	11.35	14.20	[2]14.35	12.55	12.80	15.70	[2]16.15
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.05	9.40	13.70	15.55	10.50	10.50	14.50	16.53
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	14.65	15.78	9.75	9.50	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	7.75	7.75	13.65	14.80	9.25	8.50	14.50	15.44
Butts:								
Boston style	10.05	10.35	15.80	17.13	11.95	11.50	17.00	18.77
Spare ribs	6.20	6.95	7.80	[2]7.35	9.00	9.00	11.75	[2]10.88
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.90	28.30	25.30	26.60	32.90	30.50	23.00	26.43
Good	27.00	26.70	23.20	24.07	31.50	28.30	21.00	23.90
Medium	24.50	24.70	20.90	21.90	30.20	25.60	16.00	20.10
Common	22.60	22.60	15.60	18.17	27.60	22.00	11.00	15.77
Spring lamb	31.70	30.50	25.50	28.70	34.40	31.50	23.60	27.32
Mutton:								
Good	15.30	14.70	14.40	15.13	16.20	13.20	13.40	15.07
Medium	12.80	12.50	11.40	12.80	14.20	11.20	10.00	12.30
Common	9.85	10.45	7.50	10.17	12.00	8.80	7.00	9.03

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 21–26, 1920, June 20–25, 1921, and June 19–24, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average.

Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection, May, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Brooklyn	5,662	8,719	25,636	.....	.....
Buffalo	8,357	5,966	9,552	1	81,977
Chicago	179,656	83,563	197,596	.....	695,838
Cleveland	8,338	9,551	11,685	.....	94,587
Fort Worth	31,233	13,228	38,476	1,060	31,376
Jersey City	5,011	11,925	28,658	.....	58,806
Kansas City	93,221	22,686	98,817	1,569	362,870
National Stock Yards	23,493	19,502	33,563	38	186,906
New York	31,317	50,898	105,623	1	98,236
Omaha	92,857	4,433	167,809	17	227,818
Philadelphia	10,415	8,704	19,879	.....	99,225
St. Louis	14,541	5,881	5,225	6	177,907
Sioux City	31,544	1,353	3,665	.....	145,161
South St. Joseph	29,257	4,773	64,593	7	165,191
South St. Paul	21,293	59,583	4,432	.....	235,428
All other establishments	176,266	156,027	157,082	406	1,663,804
Total: May, 1923	762,461	466,792	972,291	3,105	4,325,130
May, 1922	702,203	401,340	872,069	498	3,716,170
11 months ended May, 1923	8,362,574	3,949,875	10,489,331	24,247	44,297,536
11 months ended May, 1922	7,147,039	3,535,336	10,940,298	13,654	35,370,135

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, May, 1923, 184.

Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 190,398,770 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 23,662,924 pounds. Corresponding inspections for May, 1922: Lard, 149,081,923 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 25,360,278 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week June 16-22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week June 16-22, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week June 16-22, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week June 16-22, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	1,746	33.8	77	47.2	1,003	19.0
Denver	5,141	51.6	3,256	.....	597	100.5
East St. Louis	3,144	120.4	.....	.....	546	38.9
Fort Worth	3,590	111.4	204	56.4	596	78.3
Indianapolis	815	81.0	74	15.2	574	163.1
Kansas City	8,267	86.9	1,620	106.6	3,158	64.5
Oklahoma City	634	71.6	152	120.6	.....	.....
Omaha	2,240	64.3	216	.....	454	8.3
St. Joseph	769	57.4	415	226.8	2,256	361.0
St. Paul	3,597	70.3	2,808	196.4	42	17.4
Sioux City	3,748	152.1	527	156.4	.....	.....
Wichita	424	71.1	140	101.4	.....	.....
Total	34,515	88.3	9,489	176.2	9,224	45.8
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	2,382	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,375	169.8	727	.....	597	.....
Georgia	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	4,645	95.1	648	65.1	634	50.4
Indiana	1,722	77.5	74	11.7	969	66.2
Iowa	5,218	75.7	3,253	226.5	240	5.3
Kansas	2,347	76.9	.....	.....	373	35.2
Kentucky	108	17.9	.....	.....	202	17.0
Louisiana	32	103.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	344	38.5	.....	.....	140	9.3
Minnesota	764	46.8	470	86.2	240	92.5
Missouri	3,518	88.9	1,030	316.9	4,430	135.0
Montana	41	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	5,618	127.0	289	.....	747	30.7
New York	290	20.1	325	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,483	93.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,097	192.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	615	101.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	2,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	828	35.8	204	141.7	334	133.6
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	97.5
West Virginia	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	796	63.1	10	7.0	.....	.....
Wyoming	1,178	292.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	34,515	88.3	9,489	176.2	9,224	45.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season With Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to June 22, 1923	4,067,704	571,556	2,955,503
Same period 1 year ago	3,201,888	372,536	2,501,726
Same period 2 years ago	2,942,333	397,910	3,685,553
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	132.4	148.4	95.5

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

	South Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		South St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	247	$7.08	195	$7.45	175	$8.83	218	$6.80	250	$6.30	220	$6.67	235	$6.39
Tuesday	238	7.22	199	7.56	192	6.79	210	6.91	257	6.42	230	6.72	239	6.55
Wednesday	248	7.27	197	7.62	186	7.06	210	6.97	257	6.57	221	6.88	246	6.63
Thursday	236	7.26	196	7.48	175	6.99	223	6.92	267	6.46	233	6.81	241	6.44
Friday	245	7.11	204	7.40	221	6.94	180	7.01	233	6.45	228	6.84	239	6.38
Saturday	267	6.89	204	7.46	202	7.07	235	7.03	251	6.54	227	6.87	223	6.50
Average: June 18-23, 1923	245	7.15	199	7.50	182	6.91	216	6.91	256	6.46	226	6.82	240	6.49
June 11-16, 1923	243	6.65	196	6.87	190	6.75	214	6.41	252	6.13	225	6.31	233	6.19
June 19-24, 1922	246	10.31	190	10.67	.....	.....	211	10.17	258	9.74	230	10.02	264	9.81

Imports of Broom Corn Unprecedented.

The imports of broom corn into the United States during the first four months of 1923 amounted to 6,165 long tons, or nearly 10 times the quantity imported during the calendar year 1922, and approximately equal to the aggregate of our imports during the past ten years, according to statistics obtained from the Department of Commerce.

The declared value of the broom corn imports during the first four months of 1923 was $1,136,533, or an average of $184.33 per ton, while the total value of the imports during the calendar year 1922 amounted to $44,609 for the 665 tons imported, or an average of $67.08 per ton.

This is the first time in ten years that the imports in any one year have exceeded our exports. The heavy imports during the past few months are attributed to the shortage in 1921 and 1922 of the broom corn crop in the United States. The fact that the 1922 crop was of an especially good quality, coupled with the fact that the trade demand was for common and medium grade brush added materially to the demand for foreign and cheap broom corn. A freight rate of approximately $50 a ton from the western broom corn producing sections of the United States to New York no doubt had a tendency to stimulate imports. Of the total amount imported from December 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923, 3,358 tons came from Hungary and 2,163 tons from Italy. Other countries that contributed any substantial quantities were Argentina, Czechoslovakia, and Germany.

The exports of broom corn during the first four months of 1923 amounted to 793 tons. During the calendar year 1922 our broom corn exports amounted to 4,508 tons. During the 10-year period from 1913 to 1922, the average annual exports amounted to 3,743 tons per annum, as compared with average annual imports of 634 tons during the same period. Canada and Cuba were the principal markets for American broom corn exported from the United States.

The acreage, production, imports, and exports of broom corn from the United States from 1913 to 1922, and for the first four months of 1923, are shown in the following table compiled from official sources:

Acreage, Production, Imports, and Exports of Broom Corn from the United States, 1913 to 1922, and the First Four Months of 1923.

Year.	Acreage.	Production	Imports.	Exports.
	Acres.	*Tons* [1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]
1913	(2)	(2)	402	3,611
1914	(2)	(2)	1,025	2,784
1915	230,100	52,242	21	4,332
1916	235,200	38,726	158	3,382
1917	345,000	57,400	877	3,160
1918	366,000	62,300	1,766	4,343
1919	352,000	53,400	10	4,316
1920	275,500	36,500	1,361	3,917
1921	222,000	38,200	52	3,073
1922	257,000	[3] 34,500	665	4,508
1923	[3] 416,000	.....	[4] 6,165	[4] 793

[1] 2,240 lbs.
[2] No official statistics available.
[3] Preliminary estimate.
[4] Jan.-Apr. inclusive.

The commercial plantings of broom corn this year and the condition of the crop in the important broom corn producing States as of June 1, 1923, are given in a statement published on page 579 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for June 16, 1923.

1923 Cereal Production in Poland.

Forecasts of cereal production in Poland for 1923, as reported by radiogram from the International Institute June 21 to the United States Department of Agriculture, are considerably larger than the estimates of the crops of 1922. The forecast for the wheat crop is 51,228,000 bushels, which is 8,776,000 bushels or 21 per cent more than 42,452,000 bushels, the amount harvested last year. The forecast of the rye crop for 1923 is 211,943,000 bushels as compared with 197,375,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 14,568,000 bushels or 7 per cent. The forecast of the barley crop is given as 70,006,000 bushels, which is 10,448,000 bushels or 18 per cent greater than 59,558,000 bushels produced in 1922. Oats production in 1923 is forecasted as 187,453,000 which is an increase of 14,328,000 bushels or 9 per cent over 172,625,000 bushels produced last year.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Nervous and Unsettled.

Trading in the butter markets during the week ending June 23d was marked by nervousness and unsettled conditions. During the first three days the market was fairly firm and slight advances were registered, but beginning Thursday an easier tone developed and the earlier gains were lost. During the whole time there was nothing to indicate real strength. Dealers generally were free sellers and more than glad to see their receipts keep moving. Jobbers as a rule bought only for their current needs. Buyers of butter to go into storage either bought on orders or through necessity and even then were not sure but what they might have bought to a better advantage later in the season. In other words, the market moved along uncertainly with each operator cautiously watching the developments.

These conditions were not clearly apparent from a purely statistical review of the markets. Prices during the week showed only minor changes and the total trading stocks on the larger markets did not show any marked accumulation. There was an accumulation of some grades, however, but these were grades which would least influence changes in the market. Quality was already running poor and then came the general hot weather to throw a larger proportion of the receipts into the lower scores. Since the top scores are generally desired for storage purposes this acted as a support to the top of the market, and as a weakening factor on the undergrades most of which must find consumptive outlets.. Production and receipts continued to increase, but the increase was smaller than during the previous weeks. This would indicate that peak production is being approached. There was talk in some quarters that it had been reached and possibly passed, but these beliefs were based on advices of shipments which might have been affected by shipments to other markets. Compared with last year, production apparently still shows a small decrease, but the difference is very small. That the succeding week would show an increase over last year was considered very probable, because last year toward the end of June production began to decrease rapidly, whereas this year there have not yet been any definite indications that peak production has been reached.

INCREASE IN STORAGE HOLDINGS LIGHTER THAN LAST YEAR.

While from the standpoint of receipts and production markets appeared none too firm, this weakening factor was offset to some extent by the movement of butter to storage. During the week under review the increase in storage stocks in the four markets was over a million pounds lighter than during the corresponding week of 1922. This decrease in the movement to storage compared with last year corresponds quite closely to the decrease in the receipts, but there was enough difference to warrant the statement that the consumptive demand this year is very good in spite of the higher level of prices. This probably accounted for the failure of the markets to decline when sentiment was so generally for lower prices.

An unusual feature of the week's market, for which no entirely satisfactory explanation has been made, is the relation of Chicago prices to those prevailing in the east. The 92 score price in Chicago all week was just about the same as the New York 92 score price, whereas a range of 1½¢ with New York the higher of the two markets is considered normal. The comparatively higher price at Chicago did attract larger shipments to that market and more orders to New York, but at the close of the week the price relation of the two markets remained practically unchanged. The theory has been advanced that this condition was brought about through the imports which primarily affect New York.

Imports during the week at New York amounted to 3,600 casks from Denmark and 500 casks from Holland. More Danish and a shipment of Argentine was expected during the following week. Further offerings and purchases for shipment late in June were reported at 31–31½¢ c. i. f.

British butter prices during the week ending June 2 were firm for finest quality but other grades were irregular according to British commercial reports. Consumption was increasing at the reduced prices but not enough for the position to become stable. Large stocks were being held for better prices.

Source: London Grocer, Sat., June 2, 1923.

Cheese Moves Slowly on a Falling Market.

The decline on cheese prices, which has been generally anticipated by the trade, materialized early in the week ending June 23, during which the selling basis was a full 1½¢ lower than the previous week. The reaction following this slump in prices, however, was not so favorable from the standpoint of dealers as it was hoped it would be, and reports generally indicated that with a good many buyers anticipating still further declines, there was an inclination to hold off pending the succeeding week's developments. It could hardly be said that markets were more than unsettled, although at Chicago the tone was weak at the close. Buyers there have had in mind a market of around 20¢ and despite the 1½¢ decline mentioned, this was not sufficient to stimulate active business. At New York the feeling was apparently better, although toward the close of the week things eased off considerably there.

Apparently the lack of confidence in both of these distributing markets was due in part to the fact that offering prices from Wisconsin points were lowered as the week progressed, indicating that primary market dealers were willing to sell at close margins rather than store at this time. Holdings in storage in the four markets increased approximately 1,500,000 lbs. during the week, but this was not due to speculative buying, being practically all due to dealers protecting themselves temporarily against loss. In Wisconsin there was some storage business, with considerable inquiry on which no business resulted. It is considered probable that no large volume of storing will be done until it is certain that prices have touched bottom. Quality of current receipts ran fairly good during the week, despite unfavorable weather conditions.

Some interest was attached to the arrival of another lot of New Zealand cheese. The lot which arrived during the week under review was smaller than the previous week's imports, amounting to but 812 boxes. So far, practically no trading was reported in these goods. Quality was reported as good, and fairly sharp. It was reported that some relatively heavy shipments are expected later, one shipment of close to half a million pounds having been scheduled to leave England Saturday, June 23.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39	39½	40	(1)	44
Tuesday	39½	39½	40	40	44½
Wednesday	39¼	39	40	40	44
Thursday	39	39	40	40	43½
Friday	39	38½	40	40	43½
Saturday	39	39	40	40	43¾
Average:					
June 18-23, 1923	39.08	39.08	40.00	40.00	43.83
June 11-16, 1923	38.88	38.79	39.88	40.17	44.75
June 19-24, 1922	36.83	35.75	37.42	37.42	37.21

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24½–25½	23½–24	(1)	24¾	.....
Tuesday	24½–25½	22½–23	25½–26½	22½	22½
Wednesday	24½–25½	22½–23	25½–26½	22¼	22½
Thursday	24½–25½	22½–23	25½–26½	22½	22½
Friday	24½–25½	22½–23	25½–26½	22½	22½
Saturday	24½–25½	22½–23	25½–26½	22¼	.....
Average:					
June 18-23, 1923	25.00	22.98	26.00	22.75	22.25
June 11-16, 1923	24.16	23.88	26.00	24.87	23.63
June 19-24, 1922	19.69	18.71	20.88	17.25	18.50

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

June 18-23, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Monday	39½	Friday	38¾
Tuesday	39½	Saturday	38½
Wednesday	39		
Thursday	39	Average	39.04

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	21,911,176	21,042,342	21,272,479
Receipts since Jan. 1	323,232,493	301,321,317	312,575,173
Put into cold storage	8,443,558	6,051,444	8,711,327
Withdrawn from cold storage	489,143	484,429	571,782
Change during week	+7,954,415	+6,167,015	+8,139,545
Total holdings	25,911,347	17,950,932	30,555,105
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	5,904,385	5,694,700	5,571,789
Receipts since Jan. 1	95,532,111	89,567,725	89,338,087
Put into cold storage	2,880,923	2,688,850	3,490,531
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,174,615	1,438,123	1,158,551
Change during week	+1,706,308	+1,250,727	+2,331,980
Total holdings	10,314,724	8,608,416	11,584,444
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,328,797	3,689,531	3,989,207
Receipts since Jan. 1	122,903,897	118,575,109	90,417,069
Put into cold storage	1,764,218	1,563,627	1,844,429
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,970,746	3,102,932	2,047,157
Change during week	−1,206,528	−1,539,305	−202,728
Total holdings	36,670,953	37,877,481	26,739,287
Eggs.			
Receipts for week	484,681	498,521	424,248
Receipts since Jan 1	10,810,929	10,326,248	10,888,700
Put into cold storage	237,137	299,418	182,828
Withdrawn from cold storage	19,034	16,596	18,353
Change during week	+218,103	+282,822	+164,475
Total holdings	4,343,543	4,125,440	4,685,660

Canned Milk Markets Firm.

Despite the fact that outlets were practically limited to domestic demand, condensed and evaporated milk markets appear not to have suffered greatly during June. And while domestic demand was only about normal, lack of export demand failed to have a weakening effect upon the situation, due to an apparent curtailment of production under influences similar to those prevailing during May.

In many respects the June situation this year corresponded to that of last year. Manufacturers' total stocks June 1 both years were very much the same, the difference on the basis of all classes of goods amounting to but 2% less this year. Exports for May, the latest figures available, amounted to 16,141,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated combined, compared with 15,710,000 lbs. during May last year, a difference of less than half a million pounds. In the matter of prices, of course, there is a wide difference, for the June price to producers averaging $2.02 per cwt. this year, is around 55¢ to 60¢ higher than the June, 1922, price. But some of the same influences which operated in June, 1922, were of importance again this year.

DEMAND FOR FLUID MILK CURTAILS CONDENSERY PRODUCTION.

Curtailment of production has already been noted. Action in this direction was probably more voluntary on the part of manufacturers last year than this, for competition offered by other manufactured dairy products has pulled large quantities of fluid milk away from condenseries the past two months. Market milk prices have held up, and while butter markets have been somewhat unsettled, prices have remained fairly constant since June 1. Cheese markets showed signs of weakness as the month closed, but up to this time were such as to offer condenseries stiff competition for milk where both outlets were at hand. The curtailment of condensed and evaporated milk was to a large degree the result of these influences.

In the face of developments during the month, canned milk manufacturers continue to view the whole situation with more or less confidence. They feel that under such conditions as have prevailed during the season of heaviest normal production and low prices, the fall and winter outlook is fairly bright. There is not a feeling of overconfidence, however, for, while imports are not expected, it is recognized that butter has been coming into this country from Denmark, Holland, New Zealand, and Argentina right along through our flush season, and that some cheese has also been imported. In view of these imports at this time of year there is a question as to what may be expected when prices begin to advance later in the season.

Domestic demand is expected to react under changes which may occur in the industrial situation, but should any industrial depression occur, the more optimistic members of the milk trade maintain that staples like canned milk will be effected last of all.

Foreign trade, other than so-called regular business, is temporarily of small consequence. Holland and Denmark are both producing surplus quantities, especially of evaporated milk, and with these countries shipping butter to the United States in spite of the 8¢ tariff, it is reasonable to expect that they can undersell American canned-milk manufacturers.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Stocks on June 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During May, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	June 1, 1923.		May 1, 1923.[1]		June 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	25,329	13,947	19,526	8,963	25,032	12,530
Total unsold stocks	18,854	7,756	12,336	2,715	21,775	9,370
Total unfilled orders	43	859	149	451	.....	422
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	129,496	328	97,808	233	135,895	370
Total unsold stocks	89,606	322	62,289	225	109,238	362
Total unfilled orders	5,187	.....	1,893	.....	1,315	.....

Exports.	May, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	5,741	4,743	6,678
Evaporated milk	10,402	13,433	9,032
Total	16,143	18,176	15,710

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

May and April, 1923.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	May.	April.	May	April.
New England	$6.20	$6.16	$4.59	$4.64
Middle Atlantic	6.20	6.11	4.62	4.63
South Atlantic	6.24	6.16	4.68	4.68
East North Central	6.15	6.11	4.50	4.48
West North Central	6.07	6.07	4.53	4.51
South Central	6.31	6.29	4.68	4.63
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.40	4.44
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.53	4.53
United States	6.20	6.14	4.49	4.57

Prices to Producers at Condensaries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.[1]

June and May, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	June.	May.	June.	May.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.07	$2.06	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.54	2.47	$2.53	$2.37
South Atlantic	2.93	2.33	2.58	2.58
East North Central	2.01	2.04	2.03	2.08
West North Central	1.82	1.96	1.75	.....
Western (North)	2.01	1.92	2.42	2.37
Western (South)	1.84	1.86	.....	.....
United States	2.02	2.04	2.28	2.26

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Fruits and Vegetables

Watermelon Prices Advance Sharply.

Extreme heat in many parts of the country increased the demand for summer fruits during the week ending June 23. Watermelons have been scarce and carlot prices advanced to $1,000 in New York and Pittsburgh. Cantaloupes also sold at higher levels under a good demand for well-matured stock. Prices of other lines held fairly steady, with tomatoes in a strong position. Heavier movement of lettuce and tomatoes and a 65-per cent increase in the week's shipments of cantaloupes did not fully compensate for the decrease in shipments of strawberries, peaches, watermelons, cabbage, and potatoes. Combined movement of 11 important products was 11,483 cars, or 5,120 less than during the corresponding week in 1922.

Watermelons.—With watermelon shipments about one-fifth of last season's output to date, there is a real scarcity of good melons. Florida's movement has been only 2,600 cars, compared with 10,200 to June 24, 1922, and the supply is now restricted to northern portions of the State. The Florida total may not exceed 3,000 cars.

GEORGIA CROP WILL BE LIGHT.

Last year southwest Georgia's crop was heavy and a shortage occurred in central Georgia. The frequent rains probably will reverse that situation this season and shipments from the southern part of the State may be lighter. Georgia's output to this time a year ago was almost 4,000 cars and for the season approximately 13,000 cars, whereas only 20 have been marketed to date. Official estimates indicate that Georgia will have about 50 per cent of last year's crop. Texas looms up as the next important early melon State, with a probable crop not far below that of 1922. But movement from that section also has been delayed, amounting thus far to less than 150 cars, or one-fourth of last year's early shipments. Conditions appear to be more favorable in the Carolinas. Southern California is the only district where shipments are running ahead of last season's, about 425 cars having been reported from that State. To this time a year ago, Alabama had sent about 125 cars to market, South Carolina 30, and Mississippi a few cars. The forecast of total production in nine early States is slightly more than 36,000,000 melons, compared with 56,600,000 in 1922.

Demand for watermelons of good size and quality exceeds the supply. The week's shipments averaged less than 150 cars per day, most of which came from Florida, California, and Texas. The daily average in late June, 1922, was about 675 cars. Melons weighing 26–28 pounds advanced at north Florida shipping points to a range of $500–$650 per carload, cash track. Smaller sizes followed the upward trend and closed at $250–$350. Light haulings in southwest Georgia were accompanied by sales of 30-pound melons at $750 per car and 24-pound stock at $400. On the 100-pound basis, cash track sales in South Texas closed firm at $1.35–$2.50.

Consuming markets showed a strong tendency toward higher levels. Medium-size Florida Tom Watsons advanced in New York City to $450–$1,100 bulk per car, and some cars in Pittsburgh brought $1,000. General range elsewhere was $450–$800. Irish Greys, averaging 22–24 pounds, sold generally around $550, while cars of Texas Tom Watsons, 26-pound average weight, brought $800 in Kansas City. Prices everywhere are far above the ranges for this time last season.

GOOD CANTALOUPES IN DEMAND.

Cantaloupes.—Not all cantaloupe arrivals have shown the desired degree of ripeness. Choice well-matured stock finds a good market. Standard crates of California Salmon Tints closed strong in New York and Philadelphia at $4.50–$5. At shipping points around Brawley, cash track sales resumed a level of $1.50–$1.75, following the slump of the peak days. Highest daily shipments thus far were 549 cars on June 20, and the crest evidently is passed. Some trouble was experienced from car shortage in the Imperial Valley as the week's total output required nearly 3,200 cars. Georgia's shipments increased to 55 cars, but during the same period a year ago were 700 cars. Flat crates from that State sold higher in New York at $1–$1.25.

Tomatoes.—Although total tomato shipments are now up to last June's weekly volume, market values are well sustained. At this time in 1922, the Mississippi season was rapidly closing but during the past week was at its height; 807 of the 1,221 cars came from that State. Texas shipped about 225 cars, compared with 590 the same week last season. South Carolina's movement increased considerably. Four-basket crates of green wrapped stock ranged as high as $1.70–$1.80 f. o. b. Mississippi points, with demand exceeding the supply. In eastern markets, these tomatoes sold firm at $2–$3, midwestern prices being $1.75–$2. Declines were noted on pink stock in the Jacksonville section of Texas, final auction sales being reported at $1.85–$2, but green stock advanced until flat crates brought $1.65–$1.75 and sixes ranged $3.87–$4.63. Fours weakened slightly in St. Louis and Kansas City, jobbing at $2.25–$2.50. Fancy-count, turning, wrapped South Carolina sixes jumped to a level of $6–$7 in New York.

Potatoes.—With Texas new potatoes cleaning up and South Carolina's supplies running low, North Carolina and Virginia are now the leading sources. Movement from North Carolina decreased to 800 cars, but Norfolk section increased its output to 625 cars and Eastern Shore of Virginia to 860 cars. The Virginia season is far behind last year's, with the total seasonal movement of southern potatoes only two-thirds as heavy as the early shipments in 1922. First cars will soon be due from New Jersey and the Kaw Valley. Latest reports from Elizabeth City, North Carolina, show a fairly strong f. o. b. market, Cobblers selling at $4–$4.25 cash per barrel. U. S. No. 1 stock was somewhat lower at Onley, Virginia, ranging $4.25–$4.50 f. o. b. usual terms. Prices of Carolina Cobblers changed very little in city markets, but stave barrels of Eastern Shore Virginia's were jobbing generally at $4.75–$5.50.

Early varieties of Georgia *peaches* are nearly done and the late crop has not yet started. In this intermediate period, shipments slumped to 162 cars for the week. F. o. b. cash track sales in the Fort Valley district closed at $3 for Early Rose, $2.25–$2.50 for Carmans, and $3–$3.35 for Hileys. The temporary scarcity in consuming centers caused sharp price upturns. Carmans were bringing $3.50–$4.50, Early Rose 50 cents more, and Hileys an additional 50 cents in several eastern cities. First shipments were reported from the Carolinas and Oklahoma. Virginia Wakefield *cabbage* of ordinary quality declined to a close of 50¢–$1 per barrel crate in some markets but ranged up to $2 in Pittsburgh. Carolina *cucumbers* in bushel hampers jobbed mostly at $1–$1.75. A few lots of Texas Yellow Bermuda *onions* moved at $2.50–$3.25 per standard crate, and New York *strawberries* were jobbing at 25¢–28¢ quart basis in New York City. Total shipments of strawberries decreased to 475 cars, of which 200 were from Michigan and 85 from New York State. The season's output has passed the 17,000 mark.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of June 17–23 and Season to June 23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	June 17–23, 1923.	June 10–16, 1923.	June 18–24, 1922.	Total this season to June 23.	Total last season to June 24.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	2	14	21	46,185	56,265	56,270
Barrel areas	52	81	13	64,802	32,016	32,018
Cabbage	435	723	404	12,193	16,441	40,877
Cantaloupes	3,241	1,980	3,886	7,981	7,111	30,137
Lettuce	389	281	194	18,244	15,165	22,026
Onions	144	119	301	3,930	6,188	29,362
Peaches	206	460	1,146	1,315	2,785	38,318
Potatoes:						
White—						
1922 crop	1,622	1,294	453	247,293	238,020	238,288
1923 crop	2,987	3,222	4,231	16,607	24,480	247,293
Strawberries	475	777	325	17,016	18,520	18,716
Tomatoes	1,221	1,040	1,273	12,515	15,331	26,375
Vegetables, mixed	424	477	240	10,909	8,171	19,718
Watermelons	885	1,084	4,116	3,187	15,252	47,065
Total	11,483	11,552	16,603	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

June 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	June 25, 1923.	June 18, 1923.	June 26, 1922.
Potatoes	Elizabeth City, N.C.	Barrel	$4.00	$4.50	$3.00–3.25
	Onley, Va.	do	4.25–4.50	5.15–5.25	4.00–4.15
	Eagle Lake, Tex.	100 lbs. sacked.	2.25	2.00	.....
Watermelons	Valdosta, Ga.	Bulk per car	400–750	.....	50–225
	North Florida pts.	do	250–650	.....	.....
	Texas points	Bulk per 100 lbs.	1.35–2.50	2.00	.....
Cantaloupes	Brawley, Calif.	Standards 45's.	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	1.00–1.25
Tomatoes	Crystal Spgs., Miss.	4-basket carrier.	1.60–1.80	1.45–1.50	.....
	Jacksonville, Tex.	do	1.85	2.00–2.10	.60
Peaches	Fort Valley, Ga.	6-basket carrier.	2.25–2.50	.....	1.50

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week June 19-25, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for June 25, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES.[1] (Prices quoted on North and South Carolina Irish Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	June 19-25, 1923.	June 12-18, 1923.	June 20-26, 1922.	Jan. 1-June 25, 1923.	Jan. 1-June 26, 1922.	June 25, 1923.	June 18, 1923.	June 26, 1922.
New York...	729	929	921	3,999	1,707	$4.00-4.50	$4.00-4.50	$4.00-4.50
Boston.....	332	225	320	1,159	595	5.00-5.50	5.75	3.50-4.00
Philadelphia	343	365	542	1,665	775	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	4.00-4.50
Baltimore...	96	99	195	450	290	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	217	190	309	839	569	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.65	4.00-4.25
Cincinnati...	88	137	141	481	210	6.00-6.25	5.50	[2] 3.25
Chicago.....	315	590	493	1,416	1,063	5.10-5.25	5.50-5.75	4.25-4.50
St. Louis....	120	150	180	493	333	[2] 3.00	[2] 2.75-3.00	[2] 2.90-3.00
Kansas City.	128	148	276	440	414	[2] 2.40	[2] 2.75-3.00	[2] 2.75-3.00

WATERMELONS. (Prices quoted on Florida Tom Watsons, 22-30-lb. average, bulk per car.)

New York...	56	165	414	649	1,266	$450.00-1,100.00	$300.00-650.00	$200.00-250.00
Boston.....	35	31	85	152	275	[3] .50	[3] .50- .75	[3] .30- .50
Philadelphia.	50	62	178	264	428	475.00- 700.00	285.00-525.00	200.00-350.00
Baltimore...	8	55	100	121	258	.....	300.00-350.00	225.00-325.00
Pittsburgh..	22	60	187	166	424	600.00-1,000.00	400.00-500.00	290.00-400.00
Cincinnati...	11	22	162	85	326	[4] 45.00- 70.00	[4] 35.00- 75.00	[4] 30.00- 55.00
Chicago.....	101	123	259	445	946	530.00- 800.00	425.00-525.00	250.00-500.00
St. Louis....	23	24	173	109	353	[5] 2.75	[5] 2.30- 2.75	[5] 1.00- 1.50
Kansas City.	6	11	78	35	188	800.00	[5] 4.00- 5.00	[5] 2.50- 3.00

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Salmon Tints, standards, 45's.)

New York...	245	276	481	692	693	$4.75-5.00	$4.00-4.25	$3.25-3.50
Boston.....	92	65	130	180	179	4.75	3.88-4.00	3.00-3.25
Philadelphia.	75	87	180	218	255	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75
Baltimore...	29	41	89	96	108	4.25	4.00	3.75
Pittsburgh..	139	143	179	293	231	4.00	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.25
Cincinnati...	40	36	87	120	111	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.25
Chicago.....	230	138	203	569	340	3.75-4.00	4.00	2.75-3.00
St. Louis....	43	20	46	108	71	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50
Kansas City.	46	36	58	127	94	3.75	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.25

TOMATOES.[6] (Prices quoted on Mississippi and Texas, Green and Turning, Wrapped, 4's.)

New York...	124	197	332	443	997	$2.75-3.00	$2.00-2.25	$0.50-0.65
Boston.....	76	25	96	117	270	1.75-2.00	1.65-1.75	.75-1.00
Philadelphia.	110	86	156	257	489	2.25-2.35	2.00-2.25	.40- .65
Baltimore...	39	47	69	100	226	2.15-2.25	1.90-2.00	.70- .75
Pittsburgh..	86	75	118	178	389	2.00-2.25	1.50-1.75	.60- .75
Cincinnati...	16	19	31	40	120	2.00	1.75-2.00	.50
Chicago.....	113	81	170	148	418	1.85-2.00	2.00	.75- .90
St. Louis....	31	18	169	57	296	1.75	2.75	.65- .75
Kansas City.	31	13	64	50	177	2.00	2.50	.75

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia Early Varieties, 6's.)

New York...	71	181	223	390	724	$3.00-3.25	$1.25-2.00	[7] $2.50-2.75
Boston.....	13	33	32	55	84	2.75-3.00	1.50-1.75	[7] 2.00-2.25
Philadelphia.	8	36	71	69	141	3.00	1.50-2.25	[7] 1.50-1.75
Baltimore...	6	12	33	28	61	.....	1.50-1.75	[7] 2.25-2.50
Pittsburgh..	14	45	40	67	107	3.25-3.50	2.50-2.75	[7] 2.25-2.50
Cincinnati...	9	22	59	50	124	2.25-2.75	1.25	[7] 1.60-1.75
Chicago.....	14	32	42	74	155	3.00	1.50-1.75	[7] 2.75-3.00
St. Louis....	1	10	21	16	45	3.00	1.50-2.25	[7] 3.00-3.25
Kansas City.	2	5	7	7	14	3.00	2.00	[7] 2.50-3.00

[1] Arrivals of old and new potatoes combined, 1922 and 1923 seasons.
[2] Southern Bliss Triumphs sacked per 100 pounds.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[6] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 and 1923 seasons.
[7] Georgia Carmans, sixes.

Georgia Peach Movement Delayed.

Georgia peach movement is considerably later than usual because of unfavorable weather conditions. A cold spell on March 19, when the peach trees were in bloom, damaged the crop somewhat, and the spring was cool with an unusual amount of rain. During the latter half of May rains delayed ripening of the fruit, so that the shipments of early varieties did not become heavy until the first week of June.

Shipments to June 23 were approximately 1,200 cars, compared with 2,660 cars to the same time last year. Movement so far has consisted mainly of Uneedas, with a few Dixie Queens, Arps, and Early Rose. Mayflowers were so light this season that practically all moved in express shipments. All Red Bird trees have been removed. According to reports from the Fort Valley field station, being operated jointly by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Bureau of Markets, Carmans and Hileys were expected to begin rolling about June 22 and may overlap the Georgia Belles. The latter variety probably will continue into the Elberta season.

Based on June 1 condition, the forecast of peach production in Georgia is 5,919,000 bushels, or about a million bushels more than last season, and the car-lot movement has been estimated about 7,700 cars. Total output in 1922 was 7,368 cars. The Georgia Fruit Exchange's estimate of car-lot movement of early varieties has been slightly exceeded, and these shipments are now completed. Total movement from the State was figured by the Exchange at 8,390 cars. The larger crop this season is attributed chiefly to the increase in number of bearing trees and the heavier crop of Elbertas. Last season's yield of Elbertas was unusually light.

LATE VARIETIES PROBABLY OF GOOD QUALITY.

Size and color of the early varieties were good, considering the rainy weather, and reports from markets indicate that they carried much better than had been expected. Weather during the second week of June was more favorable, and local factors are rather optimistic concerning the size and quality of the later varieties. Very little evidence of brown rot or worms has been noted in the late crop.

Only a small percentage of the early crop was contracted f. o. b., although about the usual volume of fruit has been contracted between the growers and the local shippers. Dealers seem to prefer to wait and are not inclined to pay the prices asked by shippers. Early in the 1922 season three-fourths of the crop had been sold on contract.

First sales of Uneedas were made at $1.75–$2 f. o. b. cash track, but with the heavier movement declined until they ranged $1–$1.25. During the light shipments of Early Rose the market held steady at $3 for the larger sizes. First reports on Carmans show a range of $2.50–$2.75 and Hileys $3–$3.25 per crate or bushel basket. Most shipments thus far have been made in six-basket carriers, although some stock is being moved in bushel baskets, the latter package usually bringing a small premium. During the last part of May, 1922, Uneedas sold around $2 f. o. b. usual terms, declining to $1.50 by June 1. Early Rose brought $2.25 last season.

East Texas Tomatoes Show Good Quality.

After a delay of 10 days to two weeks in the opening of the season, the East Texas tomato deal is finally under way, although the movement to June 23 was only about 350 cars, or less than 30 per cent of last season's early shipments.

The heavy production in 1922, together with the low prices received for stock of good quality, had the usual effect of reducing the acreage this year. Plantings are estimated at 3,420 acres, compared with 5,600 in 1922. Much of the acreage and labor used in the production of tomatoes last season was turned into cotton this year because of the high price of that commodity. Furthermore, the extremely late spring also tended to reduce the tomato crop, as many of the first plantings were killed by frost and growing conditions were very unsatisfactory. The weather was too dry during the period in which first clusters of fruit were setting. This caused many of the tomatoes to drop and others to be attacked by blossom-end rot before the fruits were half-grown. However, according to reports from the Jacksonville field station of the Federal-State market news service, recent rains started the plants and the fruit growing again and, if weather conditions continue favorable, the pack probably will be of very good quality through most of the season.

SHIPMENTS ONLY HALF OF LAST YEAR'S.

Best estimates available place the East Texas movement around 900 cars, compared with approximately 1,800 cars last year. About 60 per cent of the output will be packed as green wrapped stock this season, and the remainder as pinks, practically everything south of Jacksonville being packed as green stock.

To date, the tomatoes offered for sale have been of good quality. Prices have held up well, although the demand has been only moderate and the market fairly steady. The first car of green

wrapped stock put up in six-basket carriers sold for $3.25 cash track, with pink stock in four-basket flats going at $2. Green wrapped four-basket flats have ranged $1–$1.75 per crate. These opening prices are nearly the same as last season's.

TOMATOES SOLD AT AUCTION.

The deal is considerably split up this year, there being no less than six different shipping agencies trying to operate in the district, and about 15 cash buyers and brokers on the ground. To insure a fair distribution of the offerings, some of the leading shippers have formed an auction pool and most of the stock is disposed of in this manner every evening. The auction takes place at 8.45 p. m. in the basement of the First National Bank Building, in which building the market news office also is located. These sales are well attended and probably will run through the greater part of the season.

One feature worthy of note in the selling of tomatoes at auction is the fact that cash buyers invariably will pay more for a car if it is loaded straight with packages of the same kind. A car loaded with all sixes or all fours will bring more per package than a car of mixed sixes and fours. The shippers have observed this and are trying to load as many straight cars as possible.

Because of the lateness of the deal, the peak movement was not expected until the last week of June and may extend well into July, provided weather conditions are favorable and the markets able to absorb the offerings at a reasonable price.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During May.

May inspections of the Federal Food Products Inspection Service were 80 more than during April. Fruit inspections comprised approximately 40 per cent of the total and were about 20 per cent higher than the average for May.

Total Inspections during May, with Comparisons.

Classification.	May, 1920.	May, 1921.	May, 1922.	April, 1923.	May, 1923.	4-year average for May.
Fruit inspections	609	833	1,023	840	1,046	878
Vegetable inspections	1,419	1,051	2,310	1,686	1,560	1,585
Total inspections	2,028	1,884	3,333	2,526	2,606	2,463

Of the 26 markets in which this work was conducted, New York again led with a total of 423 inspections, followed by Philadelphia with 327 and Pittsburgh with 253. The New York office was compelled to decline 268 inspections because of lack of time. Detroit handled 245 inspections and the Chicago office 235.

Work at six naval bases increased sharply, as shown in the following table:

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

assification.	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	May, 1922.	April, 1923.	May, 1923.	May, 1922.	April, 1923.	May, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	2,426,353	1,804,251	3,313,476	293,085	276,632	259,832
Quantity rejected	83,914	85,111	206,567	6,014	4,707	461
Total inspected	2,510,267	1,889,362	3,520,043	299,099	281,339	260,293
Cuts made to comply with specifications	11,006	3,460	7,525	1,252	440	875

In New York two inspections amounting to 12,740 pounds were passed for the United States Veterans' Hospital, and for the United States Health hospitals 20,375 pounds in 18 inspections. More than 39,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were inspected at New York for the laid-up fleet of the United States Shipping Board, and 63,559 pounds at Norfolk.

For passenger vessels of the United States lines docking at New York a total of 508,639 pounds was inspected, of which 9.298 pounds were rejected because of poor quality or condition. Approximately 82,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were inspected for the Munson Line, and 52,804 pounds rejected.

Cantaloupe Advertising in New York City.

A feature of the season for Imperial Valley cantaloupes in large city markets this year is the campaign of consumer advertising, which is being undertaken for the first time on this commodity. Heretofore, the advertising of cantaloupes has consisted almost entirely of space in the trade papers, paid for by individual shippers or receivers and proclaiming the merits of specific brands they packed or handled.

The question of advertising to consumers was discussed by shippers in the Imperial Valley last year, but partly because it was not seriously considered until the season had actually opened and also because many shippers did not believe that the results could possibly justify the expense of such a campaign, nothing was done in the matter.

This year a start has been made at consistent and steady advertising to consumers. The Western Fruit Jobbers' Association voted to spend money for this purpose in several of the more important markets up to a certain limit, which amount local dealers were required to match from their own funds.

New York dealers have raised considerably over $1,000; so double that amount is available for consumer advertising in that city. All the advertisements have been placed with one paper. A space 10 inches long and three columns wide is used daily to set forth the nourishing, satisfying, substantial, tasty, convenient, and other good qualities of cantaloupes in general and Imperial Valley melons in particular, as a desirable summer fruit.

CAMPAIGN TO BE USED AS A TEST.

The newspaper campaign is being carried on chiefly as a test upon which will depend a possible program of consumer advertising in national magazines in coming years. It is still too early in the season to determine whether or not the newspaper advertising is producing results.

Prices of Imperial Valley cantaloupes on the New York market opened as usual around $12 per standard crate of 45 melons and declined by the second week of June to a range of $4–$4.50. For several weeks before the California fruit appeared there had been limited supplies of cantaloupes from Florida, Texas, and Mexico, but the trade willingly paid twice as much for the first California melons. About the middle of June, with receipts averaging 38 cars a day—which is considered a moderate supply—standards sold mostly around $4. Until the 20th of the month, the demand was reported as only fair, partly because most melons had been picked too early and were arriving hard and green. The weather, also, was cooler than desirable for a good cantaloupe market and retarded the sales. Several receivers wired their connections that the melons were coming greener than in any previous season, which undoubtedly injured the market slightly during their sale and placed later arrivals at a disadvantage.

Onions are Late in New York.

Onion planting in Orange County, N. Y., is around 3,600 acres, or about like last year. The crop is backward, but shows good growing condition and, while there are some poor stands, the acreage is much better than a year ago.

In Oneida County, N. Y., the onion acreage planted is 80 acres compared with 125 acres last year. The crop is 10 days late with an 80% stand.

In Madison County, N. Y., at Canastota and other points, 1,200 acres were planted to onions last year and 1,100 acres were harvested. This season, there are 1,000 acres, of which 300 are being grown from sets. The acreage of set onions shows a 90% stand and fine growing condition. Onions from seed are two weeks late. The stand in some fields is thin, but fairly good for most of the crop, with present prospects much better than a year ago when the muck was flooded by heavy rains. In Warren County, N. J., onion acreage shows a further decrease and is now 250 acres compared with 350 acres last year. Recent rains have caused heavy growths of weed, but the crop is mostly in good condition.

The lettuce crop is late in Warren County, N. J. with about the same acreage.—Movement from early plantings of lettuce at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., began June 4, and is nearly completed. The acreage there is about the same as last year. Acreage of lettuce in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., will be 100 acres, like last year, with movement beginning July 10. Canastota, in Madison County, N. Y., will have 100 acres of lettuce as against 50 acres last year

Grain

Wheat Prices Sharply Lowered.

Wheat prices declined sharply during the week ending June 23. July wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.04⅞, a net loss of 5¼¢. September closed at $1.04½. July corn closed at 1⅞¢ higher at 83⅜¢, with September at 79⅜¢. The weakness in wheat was caused principally by the poor export demand. Crop prospects in foreign countries were reported generally good and exporters apparently were holding off buying until more definite information was available. Weather conditions in the Southwest were also more favorable and contributed further to the weakness of the market.

The strength in the corn market was caused principally by the small visible supply and the light movement to the principal markets.

Cash wheat was lower with futures, and premiums over future prices were also reduced. At Chicago, No. 2 Red Winter sold at a premium of only 5¢ over the July future price. Sales were principally to outside mills as local mills apparently had sufficient stocks on hand for the immediate needs. Exporters were in the market at the lower prices and sales of around 5,500,000 bus. were reported for the week. The export business, however, was principally in Hard Winter. Purchases of new crop Winter wheat to arrive were estimated at around 90,000 bus., principally from Illinois and Indiana points. Offers for shipment by July 20 were at ½¢ to ¾¢ over July future prices. Producers, however, were reported not to be selling freely because offers were considered too low. While present world crop prospects are generally considered to indicate a weak wheat market outlook, there are domestic factors which may exert quite an influence in the future trend of the market. Among these factors are the relative high prices of corn and the possibility of damage to the spring wheat crop during the next few weeks which is a very critical time for that commodity.

Favorable weather far harvesting the Winter wheat crop contributed to the weakness in the wheat market at St. Louis. Red Winter declined 6¢ to 8¢ during the week and Hard Winter wheat at the close was 6¢ below the price at the close of the previous week. Demand was of very limited volume and was principally from the local mills which were buying only for their immediate needs. Very little new wheat was reported as having been contracted for but small quantities had been bought on the basis of from 1¢ under to 1¢ over July future prices for shipment by July 20.

The lower prices created a more active demand at Kansas City. Mills were rather active buyers and paid 10¢ to 11¢ over the July price for 13 per cent protein wheat. Northwestern and Eastern mills were the principal buyers and apparently were accumulating stocks of old wheat to be used with the new. Unusually small amounts of new crop wheat had been offered by interior elevator operators as farmers apparently were not disposed to sell on the present price basis which would net them not more than 75¢ to 80¢ per bu.

Premiums for wheat for export at the Gulf were advanced to 13¢ per bu. over the July price for wheat for June loading. Sales of Hard Winter at New Orleans were reported on Friday at 14¢ over the July price.

Argentine wheat continues to be a strong competitor with the American wheat and was reported to be quoted to European buyers at 2¢ to 5¢ below the American Hard Winter prices.

CORN STOCKS SHOW FURTHER DECREASE.

Supplies of corn in commercial channels were further decreased during the week under review. Receipts at the principal markets were less than during the previous week and were scarcely equal to the current demand. At Chicago a large part of the arrivals were on contract and but little spot corn was offered. Feeders were the principal buyers but industries and elevator interests were in the market when any surplus was available. Foreign demand was very slow and only small sales were reported. Eastern buyers were said to have canceled good amounts of No. 2 yellow corn which they had recently purchased. At St. Louis and other Central Western markets cash corn was very firm and sales averaged about 1¢ higher than during the previous week. Shippers and local industries were the principal buyers. Southern demand for corn was very limited at Kansas City. New crop oats were available in large quantities and Texas and other Southern territory were therefore practically out of the market for corn and oats. Prices remained firm, however, because of the very light supply.

Oats prices fell off slightly because of the approach of the time when large quantities of new oats would be available. Firm corn prices however contributed to the strength in oats and the price level was lowered only about 1¢ at the principal markets during the week.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	June 18-23.	June 11-16.	June 18-23.	June 11-16.	June 18-23.	June 11-16.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	3,910,000	3,732,000	3,005,000	3,619,000	3,559,000	3,875,000
Primary shipments	3,344,000	4,140,000	2,118,000	3,040,000	3,558,000	3,864,000
Visible supply	28,343,000	29,719,000	3,165,000	4,332,000	9,788,000	11,018,000
Visible supply last year	22,602,000	24,614,000	31,326,000	32,341,000	44,567,000	45,836,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	75	93	381	566	301	584
Minneapolis	1,236	989	96	114	116	129
St. Louis	270	347	471	546	320	437
Kansas City	398	375	161	182	90	71
Cincinnati	54	26	71	67	26	23
New York	919	1,403	25	60	42	63

Egyptian Wheat Crops Larger Than Last Year.

The 1923 wheat crop of Egypt is estimated at 39,375,000 bushels, according to a radiogram received June 6 by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 2,727,000 bushels, or 7 per cent, in comparison with the crop of 1922.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of June 18-23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	430	78	.....	31	339
Gulf ports [2]	100	53	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	331	.....	.....	32	.....
Total:					
June 18-23, 1923	861	131	.....	63	339
June 11-16, 1923	1,637	363	14	97	611
June 19-24, 1922	2,115	1,330	1,847	305	1,629
July 1, 1922-June 23, 1923	129,823	56,893	14,332	22,505	40,431
July 1, 1921-June 24, 1922	183,494	99,392	12,717	23,501	20,286

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Exports of grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-May, 1922 and 1923, and June 2 to June 23, 1923.

Source: United States Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Commodity.	Unit.	11 months, July-May.		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23. Preliminary.	Week ending June 9.	Week ending June 16.	Week ending June 23.
Exports:	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bush.	21,248	17,831	52	50	379
Corn	do	164,739	92,146	344	299	182
Oats	do	9,260	18,473	18	17	206
Rye	do	24,950	47,534	941	336	806
Wheat	do	194,315	145,699	2,664	2,155	2,949
Wheat flour	Bbls	14,865	14,076	128	161	149
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	78,572	103,784	686	674	675
Wheat flour	Bbls	2,335	3,218	(1)	10	.....
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	133,337	204,443	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls	6,954	9,810	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than 500.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of June 15 to 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 16–22, 1923.	Prices. June 8–15, 1923.	Prices. June 16–22, 1922.	Sales. June 16–22, 1923.	Sales. June 8–15, 1923.	Sales. June 16–22, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 22. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	.....	115	.....	.....	2	.....	417	181	230
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	163	47
No. Spring No. 2	112	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37	206	18
Hard Winter No. 2	110	114	113	4	6	4	2,226	1,808	123
No. 3	107	112	114	1	1	1	273	773	35
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	110	114	.....	8	5	.....	1,446	886	163
No. 3	106	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	693	683	88
Red Winter No. 2	113	122	116	3	2	3	718	1,679	43
No. 3	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	2	768	1,337	57
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	123	126	149	395	398	66	31,687	6,302	503
No. 2	114	119	141	101	113	57	5,447	3,385	161
No. 3	111	116	138	47	37	196	3,070	7,709	40
No. Spring No. 1	117	121	138	146	124	3	10,367	705	1,470
No. 2	113	119	135	96	85	9	5,983	421	1,421
No. 3	111	116	128	49	31	24	2,749	1,051	262
Am. Durum No. 2	105	106	122	13	11	22	1,690	1,627	104
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	.....	115	121	.....	3	121	1,754	2,442	72
No. 3	112	115	120	6	11	48	2,188	1,687	130
Hard Winter No. 2	105	110	111	72	65	402	8,484	9,435	90
No. 3	105	110	108	111	128	153	11,884	6,583	180
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	4	364	250	146
No. 3	109	108	105	3	2	5	479	216	222
Red Winter No. 2	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	13	406	2,503	16
No. 3	106	.....	103	1	.....	28	1,513	2,221	68
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	111	113	119	2	2	2	919	2,896	32
No. 3	113	114	114	3	1	3	980	1,413	69
Hard Winter No. 2	99	106	104	41	61	54	4,434	3,252	136
No. 3	99	105	102	7	12	14	1,808	2,688	67
Y. Hd. Winter No. 2	101	105	103	4	7	4	424	1,406	30
No. 3	.....	104	103	.....	1	6	195	1,287	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter No. 2	108	115	114	15	22	6	687	624	110
Red Winter No. 2	124	129	113	16	10	22	1,918	5,337	36
No. 3	116	125	108	43	32	33	4,760	3,527	135
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	115	119	119	1,189	1,172	1,305	110,734	76,683	144

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 16–22, 1923.	Prices. June 8–15, 1923.	Prices. June 16–22, 1922.	Sales. June 16–22, 1923.	Sales. June 8–15, 1923.	Sales. June 16–22, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 22. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White No. 2	85	84	62	58	68	46	1,798	922	195
No. 3	85	83	61	3	4	41	3,304	1,491	222
Yellow No. 2	86	84	62	122	187	189	4,151	3,379	123
No. 3	85	83	61	2	8	69	10,144	4,364	232
Mixed No. 2	84	83	62	53	80	142	1,948	1,836	106
No. 3	84	83	61	2	7	29	4,646	2,187	212
MINNEPOLIS.									
Yellow No. 3	78	76	53	1	5	8	1,049	825	127
KANSAS CITY.									
White No. 2	87	84	57	9	14	38	747	766	98
No. 3	84	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48	280	17
Yellow No. 2	87	84	59	20	28	31	916	441	208
No. 3	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	2	355	247	144
Mixed No. 2	85	83	57	3	12	38	737	596	124
No. 3	.....	82	56	.....	1	2	150	552	27
OMAHA.									
White No. 2	82	81	55	12	26	49	747	564	132
No. 3	82	81	55	1	1	1	237	393	60
Yellow No. 2	82	81	55	33	38	39	1,614	906	178
No. 3	82	80	55	3	1	8	965	651	148
Mixed No. 2	82	75	54	7	25	30	758	545	139
No. 3	81	81	54	1	2	3	318	477	67

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 16–22, 1923.	Prices. June 8–15, 1923.	Prices. June 16–22, 1922.	Sales. June 16–22, 1923.	Sales. June 8–15, 1923.	Sales. June 16–22, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 22. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White No. 2	88	86	61	44	45	24	1,018	597	171
No. 3	87	88	60	5	1	7	573	450	127
Yellow No. 2	86	86	61	97	102	37	1,745	903	193
No. 3	86	85	60	10	5	19	2,041	829	246
Mixed No. 2	86	85	60	39	33	13	521	378	138
No. 3	85	85	.....	5	1	.....	517	325	159
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	85	84	60	531	694	867	41,047	24,904	165

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 16–22, 1923.	Prices. June 8–15, 1923.	Prices. June 16–22, 1922.	Sales. June 16–22, 1923.	Sales. June 8–15, 1923.	Sales. June 16–22, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 22. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White No. 2	43	45	37	103	194	180	8,128	7,296	111
No. 3	42	44	34	183	197	234	9,971	11,428	87
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White No. 2	41	42	33	22	17	24	2,115	795	266
No. 3	39	40	32	25	38	74	4,888	5,141	95
KANSAS CITY.									
White No. 2	46	46	36	1	3	1	163	202	81
No. 3	45	45	35	9	10	8	1,187	943	127
OMAHA.									
White No. 3	41	42	33	29	37	53	2,085	1,619	129
ST. LOUIS.									
White No. 2	45	45	36	40	31	11	1,348	782	172
No. 3	45	45	36	48	62	122	2,921	3,789	77
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales	43	44	35	460	589	707	32,806	31,995	103

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 16–22, 1923.	Prices. June 8–15, 1923.	Prices. June 16–22, 1922.	Sales. June 16–22, 1923.	Sales. June 8–15, 1923.	Sales. June 16–22, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 22. 1922–23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2	67	72	86	5	4	9	1,087	1,035	105
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western No. 2	64	68	84	43	17	26	2,596	2,642	98

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, June 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	July futures. 1923 June 22.	July futures. 1923 June 15.	July futures. 1922 June 22.	July futures. 1922 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 22.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 22.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 15.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	106	112	113⅞	109¾	105½	109⅞	115	118⅝
Minneapolis	108¾	114⅜	131⅛	129¾	109⅝	114⅝	122⅞	118⅜
Kansas City	98⅝	104	107½	103¾	98⅝	102⅜	107⅞	103⅜
Winnipeg	116⅛	118⅛	127⅞	123⅛	105½	109⅞	119⅞	115⅜
Liverpool	118⅜	120½	.....	.....	114⅜	117⅜	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago	84	82½	63⅛	61½	80½	78	67½	64⅞
Kansas City	82¼	79¾	58⅞	66½	76½	73⅜	62	60⅛
Oats.								
Chicago	41	41¾	36½	33⅞	37⅞	38	38⅞	36½
Winnipeg	48⅝	48½	51	51⅜	42⅝	43	47⅛	44⅜

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Receipts of Wheat for May, 1923.

[Amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, May, 1923.	Total, April, 1923.	Total, July, 1922–May, 1923.	Total, July, 1921–May, 1922.
Dk. N. Spring. No. 1	1,026	48		30	10	295	18	25					11				1		23	19		432	1,938	2,375	65,134	23,766
No. 2	394	31		8	1			17					6	1					10	7		40	515	680	10,787	12,317
No. 3	165	13		3									6						24	3		28	242	274	6,244	21,351
All others	87	6		3	1														6	2		7	112	108	5,301	24,478
Total	1,672	98		44	12	295	18	42					23	1			1		63	31		507	2,807	3,437	87,466	81,912
N. Spring. No. 1	514	17		5	1	3							10						26	16		75	667	898	16,561	3,160
No. 2	445	13	2	3	1	36							7						16	12		77	612	646	9,605	1,584
No. 3	207	10	2	1	1								5						12	3		49	290	382	4,692	1,655
All others	107	6	8	3							1		1		1	2			4	1		9	143	236	3,282	2,631
Total	1,273	46	12	12	3	39					1		23		1	2			58	32		210	1,712	2,162	34,140	9,030
Red Spring. No. 1	8																			4		2	14	15	182	58
No. 2	6																			1		1	8	4	100	119
No. 3																						1	1	6	78	102
All others	2																						2	7	108	83
Total	16																			5		4	25	32	468	362
Total Hard Red Spring	2,961	144	12	56	15	334	18	42			1		46	1	1	2	1		121	68		721	4,544	5,631	122074	91,304
Amb. Durum. No. 1	30	65		1						1			1						1			2	101	192	2,263	1,790
No. 2	72	297		2		56	10		1				1									18	457	690	9,256	12,053
No. 3	13	70																				4	96	127	1,849	3,561
All others	3	29		2	1																	3	38	74	877	1,978
Total	118	470		5	1	56	10		1	1			2						1			27	692	1,083	14,245	19,382
Durum. No. 1	18	26	1										4									13	62	84	1,439	158
No. 2	98	367	9	2	4	93	4		1		8		11			2						36	635	987	12,543	1,754
No. 3	41	239	7	3	2	11	3				1		5									19	331	460	5,012	1,688
All others	29	157	7	4	10	42	3		1				5		1							9	268	330	4,309	2,884
Total	186	789	24	9	16	146	10		2		9		25		1	2						77	1,296	1,861	23,303	6,484
Red Durum. No. 1	36	159	2	22	4	7					1		6			1			1			8	247	256	5,588	2,657
No. 2	52	203	7	23	16	38	1			10	27	2	8			19						18	422	533	5,770	3,766
No. 3	6	95		6	3	10				3	8											7	138	134	1,860	1,704
All others	16	50	4	5	1	45					2		2									4	129	94	1,418	687
Total	110	507	13	56	24	100	1			13	38	2	16			20			1			35	936	1,017	14,642	8,814
Total Durum	414	1,766	37	70	41	302	21		3	14	47	2	43		1	22			2			139	2,924	3,961	52,190	34,680
Dk. Hd. Win. No. 1	32	1		1							1	3	2	2	8				16	60	1	79	206	301	6,651	9,410
No. 2	13			69		32					7	83	19	19	12	3			36	88	9	183	573	485	11,943	23,534
No. 3				5							8	59	19	13					12	52	15	85	268	299	9,048	11,580
All others	1										2	32	4	8	2				5	13	2	40	109	127	4,663	8,414
Total	46	1		75		32					18	177	44	42	22	3			69	213	27	387	1,156	1,212	32,305	52,938
Hard Winter. No. 1	23			30		1					4	21	33	2	9	11	1		11	48	5	76	275	382	12,640	26,775
No. 2	20		2	173	40	8	30		1	420	403	569	292	50	44	387	2	2	12	55	90	755	3,355	3,874	67,234	111145
No. 3	3			36	4					47	111	722	66	211	21	37			2	19	99	854	2,232	2,832	50,343	42,912
All others	6			17	1					30	53	489	48	191	16	11			1	5	24	471	1,363	1,643	35,674	41,694
Total	52		2	256	45	9	30		1	497	571	1,801	439	454	90	446	3	2	26	127	218	2,156	7,225	8,731	165891	222526
Y. Hd. Win. No. 1			2	4							1					3					1	6	17	26	1,159	1,814
No. 2			4	34						172	4	21	58	1		137		4		3	19	50	507	508	11,519	10,668
No. 3				15							2	5	5	8		21					15	11	82	128	4,249	4,477
All others			1	3						9		6	14	3		28					9	8	81	121	3,566	4,017
Total			7	56						181	7	32	77	12		189		4		3	44	75	687	783	20,493	20,976
Total Hd. Rd. Win.	98	1	9	387	45	41	30		1	678	596	2,010	560	508	112	638	3	6	95	343	289	2,618	9,068	10726	218689	296440
Red Winter. No. 1						1									3			2	6	5		23	40	63	1,773	2,342
No. 2	1			8	5	3	5		2		4	4			9	47	42	79	11	27	7	148	402	566	21,628	24,059
No. 3				9		1			2		13	20		1	1	189	36	86	12	5	13	179	567	643	21,529	27,618
All others				1	1	1	18		6		28	23			4	126	12	28	4	11	8	120	392	551	24,404	28,133
Total	1		1	18	6	6	23		10		45	47		1	17	362	90	195	33	48	28	470	1,401	1,823	69,334	82,152
Western Red. No. 1																			20	31		6	57	14	937	1,719
No. 2																			20	28		3	51	16	898	978
No. 3																			6	6		1	13	2	221	67
All others																				3			3		53	60
Total																			46	68		10	124	32	2,109	2,824
Total Soft Rd. Win.	1		1	18	6	6	23		10		45	47		1	17	362	90	195	79	116	28	480	1,525	1,855	71,443	84,976
Hard White. No. 1																			1	16		43	60	75	2,367	1,820
No. 2																			9	40		24	73	52	1,364	3,075
No. 3																			64	57		14	135	75	1,358	2,255
All others																			24	28		30	82	72	1,166	1,287
Total																			98	141		111	350	274	6,255	8,437
Soft White. No. 1					1							4				1			1	3		56	66	66	1,275	1,011
No. 2				3	2							2				27			15	35		174	258	240	4,695	8,449
No. 3					2														18	11		13	44	40	1,230	2,306
All others																			2	2		3	7	9	208	436
Total				3	5							6				28			36	51		246	375	355	7,408	12,202
West. White. No. 1																			6	40		18	64	29	1,224	2,223
No. 2																			16	154		30	200	113	4,536	7,859
No. 3																			21	163		21	163	122	3,640	2,785
All others																			17	21		7	45	64	1,069	328
Total																			57	339		76	472	328	11,169	13,195
Total White Wheat				3	5							6				28			191	531		433	1,197	957	24,832	33,834
Mxd. Wheat. No. 1	187	245	3	13		1					3	3	16		1	15	3	1	23	29		107	650	797	12,556	9,508
No. 2	111	366	11	22	6	881	420	24	69	16	58	19	24		25	48	15	8	16	49	2	201	2,391	1,365	29,910	33,929
No. 3	42	239	8	5	3	46	2			6	21	64	8	4	15	11	2	4	16	52	3	181	732	827	14,866	17,388
All others	63	150	11	19	19	13	3			16	14	91	10	12	8	6	2	2	4	23	5	112	523	694	13,628	14,516
Total Mixed Wheat	403	1,000	33	59	28	941	425	24	69	38	96	177	58	16	49	80	22	15	59	153	10	601	4,356	3,683	70,960	75,341
Total, May, 1923	3,877	2,911	92	593	140	1,624	517	66	83	730	785	2,242	707	526	180	1,132	116	216	547	1,211	327	4,992	23614			
Total, April, 1923	5,363	2,958	136	992	197	799	431	174	234	264	628	2,925	1,185	879	211	1,093	94	244	468	636	280	6,611		26813		
To. July, 1922–May, 1923	92730	51658	1767	29801	2,268	20176	27920	5,041	10216	18153	13165	57174	21430	15636	8,058	20219	2,874	3,281	7,903	16695	6,624	127399			560188	
To. July, 1921–May, 1922	79504	40373	2167	34474	1,452	23726	12114	3,671	9,156	22645	33455	91188	22612	18206	5,603	24183	2,646	3,025	7,266	26273	6,621	146215				616575

Receipts of Shelled Corn for May, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, May, 1923.	Total, Apr., 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–May 31, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1921–May 31, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	43	212	39	1	6	301	72	462	59	10	14	617	12	105	123	6	19	265	1,183	2,881	50,928	68,423
Omaha	38	101	11	2		152	62	482	37	3	6	590	19	92	20	1	3	135	877	1,315	12,870	15,606
Peoria	16	8	2	1		27	265	152	28	3	6	454	26	23	5		2	56	537	571	9,088	9,849
Kansas cities	3	206	11	2	1	223	12	419	52	7	2	492		140	32	1		173	888	1,353	8,737	12,220
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	10	265	59	2	1	337	27	611	65	3	8	714	2	57	26	3	5	93	1,144	1,495	12,621	14,579
Milwaukee	4	10	4			18	11	27	19		1	58	2	8	24		4	38	114	738	8,106	14,058
Indianapolis	17	269	68	3	9	366	18	251	66	4	2	341	3	24	19	3	1	50	757	1,011	10,724	10,675
Minneapolis	3	1	2			6	68	81	41	1	4	195	27	47	52	3	3	132	333	412	5,360	11,533
Buffalo		9	4			13	2	298	169	2	7	478		2	6	1	2	11	502	524	6,626	6,824
Cincinnati	9	49	12		2	72	22	97	40		4	163	3	20	7	1	2	33	268	324	2,792	2,748
Memphis		55	3			58	1	359	50	1		411		1			1	2	471	515	3,482	2,218
Louisville	3	116	11	3	1	134	1	121	29	1		152		5	2	1	1	9	295	353	2,781	2,084
Sioux City	7	1				8	2	140	18		1	161		34	4			38	207	437	5,802	8,112
Philadelphia							4	58	70		3	135	33	35	3			71	206	600	4,811	7,224
Nashville	50	221	13	2		286	7	99	6			112		7	1		2	10	408	413	2,646	1,348
Cleveland							9	26	11	1	1	48		1	2			3	51	65	1,229	1,430
Baltimore		4			6	10	11	105	33			149	4	1	2			7	166	295	8,924	24,229
New Orleans		5				5		94	8	1		103		16	9			25	133	1,175	10,790	16,350
Denver	6	8				14	17	41	21			79	16	67	8	1		92	185	402	3,773	2,254
Detroit	1	3				4	3	9	7			19							23	47	764	1,108
Wichita	9	11			1	21	7	23	6			36	7	28	12	2	3	52	109	105	1,021	580
Seattle							8	28	23			59		6	1			7	66	104	891	693
Fort Worth	2	38	1			41		34	9	1	2	46	1	41	5	1	1	49	130	149	1,304	1,297
Portland		1				1	5	15	2			22		4				4	27	21	375	325
Atlanta																						3
Galveston		7				7			1			1		12				12	20	16	134	118
Duluth							2	2	2			6			2			2	8	38	453	6,793
New York		25				25		184	2	1		187		35				35	247	78	6,719	13,055
St. Joseph		143	8			151		158	34	2	1	195		25	13	1		39	385	504	4,321	4,820
All other inspection points	126	818	115	6	12	1,077	205	1,806	481	50	50	2,592	41	720	174	21	40	996	4,665	5,522	49,409	50,030
Total, May, 1923	347	2,586	353	22	39	3,357	841	6,182	1,389	91	112	8,615	196	1,553	552	46	89	2,439	14,411			
Total, April, 1923	162	2,665	1,465	110	45	4,447	203	5,151	6,394	618	118	12,484	113	1,713	2,308	327	75	4,536		21,467		
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923	1,620	22,001	15,838	3,551	1,340	44,350	4,239	47,746	62,021	16,131	6,730	136,867	2,241	26,601	19,501	6,055	1,956	56,354			237,571	
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922	8,311	24,095	12,386	5,885	3,814	54,491	16,790	55,522	48,724	18,849	18,227	158,112	8,223	42,149	36,379	6,673	4,650	98,074				310,677

Receipts of Oats for May, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, May, 1923.	Total, April, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	66	661	838	176	28	1,769	1	2		1		4													1,773	1,598	28,887	36,136
Milwaukee	1	31	401	55	11	499					1	1													500	569	9,159	10,644
Minneapolis	1	62	136	104	19	322					17	17													339	566	11,667	17,656
New York	2	70	100	34	8	214																			214	459	6,804	8,317
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	15	254	291	113	23	696	2	4	5		1	12		2	1	1		4							712	802	9,507	9,572
Buffalo	2	287	194	36	2	521								1				1							521	342	4,387	5,132
Indianapolis	1	298	139	32	4	474	3	6	4			13		1				1							488	404	5,018	6,625
Omaha		19	218	68	25	330																			330	858	7,341	4,893
Peoria		65	6	1		72																			72	104	2,926	3,655
Cairo		145	616	82	24	867								1				1							868	916	8,650	5,829
Cincinnati		83	63	10	5	161	1	7	2			10		1				1							172	231	1,788	2,019
Memphis	5	153	335	25	26	544					2	2													546	464	5,157	4,188
Louisville	4	107	65	12	3	191	2	1				3													194	235	2,281	2,563
Kansas Cities	2	16	251	38	5	312					5	5													317	870	5,782	4,807
Philadelphia	1	38	9	4		52																			52	179	2,072	1,082
Denver	1	16	70	18	3	108																			108	140	1,004	422
Nashville	96	88	17	3		204		4	3			7		1				1							212	376	3,486	3,293
Detroit		107	10	2		119																			119	58	1,103	725
Seattle		13	35	9	1	58																			58	54	573	655
Portland	1	20	9	3	2	35														1				1	36	32	749	955
Cleveland		54	42	3	2	101																			101	74	1,428	1,661
Duluth		5	23	8	2	38																			38	38	924	2,022
New Orleans		6	23	2		31																			31	155	868	810
Fort Worth		11	88	3		102		1				1			2		1	3							106	102	1,109	826
Baltimore		14	14	1	1	30																			30	50	1,587	858
Sioux City		9	109	15	2	135																			135	304	3,000	2,291
Boston		28	22		1	51																			51	75	1,030	853
Atlanta																											3	2
Galveston			7			7																			7	6	124	118
Wichita			56	3		59																			59	43	234	176
St. Joseph		1	60	3	1	65		2	1			3													68	139	919	478
All other inspection points	20	611	1,301	192	92	2,216					5	5		3	7	2	1	13							2,234	3,096	30,262	26,966
Total, May, 1923	218	3,272	5,548	1,055	290	10,383	9	25	16	2	31	83		9	10	3	2	24		1				1	10,491			
Total, April, 1923	106	3,488	7,529	1,671	491	13,285	12	30	18	5	43	108	1	12	16	4	3	36	2	1	2	5		10		13,439		
Total, July 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923	1,963	42,719	91,034	15,965	3,812	155,493	71	410	288	64	413	1,246	81	1,112	1,256	379	130	2,958	45	29	25	23	7	129			159,826	
Total, July 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922	2,297	27,721	93,514	29,208	6,213	158,953	87	443	668	291	162	1,651	96	1,242	1,756	1,751	535	5,380	121	63	37	11	13	245				166229

Hay and Feed

Timothy Markets Firm.

Timothy markets remained generally firm during the week ending June 23 because of the light receipts of desirable qualities of hay at the principal markets. Eastern markets displayed less strength, however, than those of the Central West. There was an accumulation of the poorer grades at Boston which compelled holders to offer concessions to prevent storage and demurrage charges. Receipts at New York were greatly increased over recent arrivals caused by the effort of producers and country shippers to move the rather larger marketable surplus still available in New York State before the arrival of new hay on the market.

Receipts in the central western markets were about normal for this season of the year as is shown in the accompanying table.

	June 18-23, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 19-24, 1922.	Jan. 1 to June 23, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 24, 1922.
	Cars	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	97	79	160	2,118	.....
New York	203	77	240	3,415	3,869
Philadelphia	61	58	180	1,485	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	76	183	.....	3,050
Cincinnati	125	104	169	3,699	3,346
Chicago	238	214	329	5,561	6,131
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41	59	52	2,439	2,901
St. Louis	124	135	143	4,374	.....
Omaha	44	36	.....	3,047	.....
Kansas City	203	188	271	10,097	.....
Los Angeles	117	83	94	3,529	3,172
San Francisco	142	71	92	2,860	.....

The expected increase in movement caused by the usual crop end clean-up at this season did not materialize in the various distributing markets, stocks in producers' and shippers' hands having become practically exhausted prior to this time. The demand throughout the Central West was largely from local consumers, although the shipping demand to the South and Southeast continued to show material improvement.

BETTER WEATHER INCREASES MARKETING OF ALFALFA.

Warm and dry weather during the past 10 days in the Central West and Southwest was favorable for the marketing of new alfalfa and an increase in receipts was noted at Kansas City. A large part of the hay arriving, however, continued to be of poor quality except that which came from New Mexico and other irrigated sections. Quotations at Kansas City were based upon new crop hay, but the price level was $5.00 to $6.00 per ton higher than at the corresponding time last year. There was a fairly good demand for alfalfa from consuming areas but the South and Southeast were reported to be buying hay direct from Arizona and New Mexico at lower prices than those prevailing at Kansas City.

Prairie prices were lowered from $1.00 to $3.00 per ton at the principal markets caused principally by the nearness of the new crop offerings. The first car of new crop Prairie was received in Kansas City on June 23 and graded No. 2. Favorable weather recently has improved the prospects for a crop of good quality Prairie hay which will be available in good amounts from Kansas and Nebraska soon after the first of July. New hay was also received at Minneapolis during the week but was of rather poor quality. Good old crop Prairie was in good demand at that market but the poor hay, both of the old and new, sold slowly.

Feedstuffs Demand Fairly Good During Week.

Fair activity was noted in mill feeds and a better feeling pervaded the market toward the close of the week ending June 23. Most feeds held firm especially for near-by shipment which constituted the principal part of the demand from the interior.

Mill offerings for future shipment were largely absorbed by jobbers and other rehandlers. The latter appeared inclined to push sales without cutting prices in order to attract business. Some, however, showed little inclination to dispose of their holdings in anticipation of a heavier demand later on which would materialize should predictions, freely made by the trade that the hot weather prevailing in many sections will dry up pastures and force increased summer feeding, come true. Reports received from principal feeding sections do not indicate that drought conditions at present are severe enough to cause summer feeding.

Prices moved within narrow limits; in fact the market for most feedstuffs was hardly broad enough to establish an accurate price basis. Generally speaking, quotations were steady to firmer.

Interior supplies and receipts were ample for present needs. The movement was fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—There was a lack of a broad consumptive outlet for wheat feeds which was evidently due to excellent pasturage in the principal feeding sections and which forced a moderate down turn in near-by bran. Shorts and middlings displayed a very strong tone. Forced purchases by short sellers of these feeds for June shipment were largely responsible for this condition. However, the high corn price was also given as a reason for the continued good demand. Many traders expected that the wide spread between middlings and bran would continue for the next few weeks. Hardly enough of the heavier offals were available to meet the requirements of the trade and prices held firm. Northwestern mills offered and sold a considerable volume of feedstuffs for deferred shipment. Southwestern mills did not offer quite as freely which resulted in their prices being out of proportion with those asked by Northwestern mills. Prompt shipment bran, for example, was quoted by them $2.25 per ton over the Northwestern mills' price. The eastern trade bought substantial quantities, particularly bran, as far ahead as November, though generally for July–August–September shipment. Bran for July shipment was worked in the Kansas City market at $18.50, August and September being quoted at about 50 cents discount each month under July. The Southeast was reported as affording a good outlet for bran though not for the heavier feeds. Stocks were good. Transit shipments were rather light.

COTTONSEED CAKE MOVED SLOWLY.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal moved in a very limited way and mostly in small lots. Prices were firm and slightly higher for the higher protein grades and easier for the low protein grade. Stocks at mills were fair. Latest figures obtained indicated stocks of cake and meal on hand at mills to be about 4,200 tons in excess of those held at the same time last year, while stocks of hulls were 7,000 tons less. Seed stocks were approximately the same. Offerings were not of an urgent character and owners and mills did not show the same disposition to accept prices slightly under quotations that they were showing ten days or two weeks ago. July shipment was quoted in several markets 50 cents per ton over prompt shipment prices. Transit shipments were fairly good. The consumptive demand was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was slow especially for near-by shipment. Quite a few mills reported being sold up, but resellers offered quite freely, in fact were pressing the market in an effort to obtain orders to enable them to furnish shipping instructions. Quite a few mills continued to store feed rather than to accept lower prices which would have been necessary in order to make sales of a substantial character. They pointed out in justification of their refusal to make further concessions that linseed meal was quoted at least $7.50 per ton cheaper than it was a year ago at this time, while bran is quoted from $6–$7.50 per ton higher than it was at this time a year ago. Supplies of 31–32 per cent protein meal were good. They were light of 34 per cent meal which was quoted at a premium of about $2.75 per ton over the lower protein feed. The movement was fair.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was light and very little new business was booked by manufacturers. Mill offerings were small and largely confined to 30-day shipment, because the larger manufacturers still have enough back orders to fill to take care of their production well into July. The fact that few requests were received by mills to defer shipment, while on the other hand they continued to receive requests for making shipment sooner than contract date would indicate that the consumptive demand was moderately good. In a few sections, particularly in the Northeast, resellers appeared inclined to shade their prices and offerings at $1 below mill quotations were in evidence. Mill prices with the guarantee against shipper's reduction till date of arrival of shipment at destination were unchanged from last week. Receipts and shipments were good. Interior supplies were considered about normal by the trade.

Hominy feed.—In sympathy with cash corn quotations the price of hominy feed was advanced by the larger millers 50 cents per ton. The demand was mostly for immediate shipment. While a few mills solicited bids at slightly under prevailing prices in order to have some future shipment business on their books most of them held out for firm prices and as a result did not succeed

in obtaining orders for substantial quantities. The latter pointed out that the future price will depend on crop conditions and whether the price of corn can be maintained. They further pointed to the fact that hominy feed was selling at slightly less than corn prices, which at 87 cents per bushel Chicago, figures around $33.50 per ton sacks included, without the grinding charge. It was thought that the mills which accepted business at discounts from prevailing prices, disregarding corn values, realized that they would have to make their profit out of the main product rather than the by-product. The inquiry for deferred shipment was light and prospective buyers were not interested when prices were quoted in line with corn values. Receipts and the movement were fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were liberal and at times new crop meal was offered $2–$3 under old crop meal quotations. It was pointed out that these early offerings were mostly for July shipment meal made from hay taken from the windrow which contains more moisture than hay which has been stacked, hence when used in mixtures the excess moisture is liable to be detrimental. Mixers for this reason did not show much inclination to absorb these early shipment offerings. Prices held fairly steady. Old choice meal in new bags medium ground was quoted at $27.75 in the Chicago market and No. 2 at $22.75. Fine ground commanded a premium of $2.50–$3 per ton. Receipts were good and supplies generally quite ample.

1922 Hay Crop Well Cleaned Up.

The 1922 hay crop has been practically all marketed according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. On June 15, 1923, the date of the survey, the reports indicate that about 90% of the marketable surplus of the 1922 timothy crop had been marketed, 98% of the alfalfa, and 97% of the prairie. Compared with the amount marketed at the corresponding time last year the amount of timothy yet to be marketed is 5% larger, while the amount of alfalfa and prairie is slightly less than remained unsold on June 15, 1922.

New York and Wisconsin report 25% and 15% of the surplus, respectively, yet to be marketed, while Michigan has a larger carry over than last year. Practically all the important timothy-producing States, with the exception of New York, Wisconsin, and possibly Michigan, have shipped out, or will ship out before the new crop arrives, about all of the 1922 crop.

Stocks of alfalfa hay are unusually light, Colorado and Idaho being the only States reporting as much as 5% of the 1922 crop yet to be disposed of. All the other important States have sold or will sell all of the old crop by the time the new hay is ready for market. The same condition applies to the prairie hay situation. Very little old hay remains unsold. Missouri reports about 8%, while the surplus in the other important States ranges from only 2% to 3%.

1923 CROP BELOW NORMAL.

The condition of all hay crops on June 1 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the 1923 crop will be about 12% less than the 1922 crop. The condition on June 1 was given at 84.4% compared with a 10-year average of 89%. The prospects for clover appear to be poorer than for other hays. The condition on June 1 was reported at 79.2% compared with a 10-year average of 87.4%. The timothy condition was 80.7% of normal, while alfalfa was 92.5%, which was practically the same for alfalfa as the 10-year average. The total acreage of all hay reported was 98.7% of the 1922 crop, which would forecast a production of about 99,000,000 tons of tame and wild hay together.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets June 23, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																			
Timothy and clover:	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
No. 1 timothy	$27.25	$26.00	$24.00	$22.50	$24.00	$26.00	$27.50	$27.00	$29.00	$27.50	$20.50	$20.00	$24.00	$17.00	$24.40		$20.50		
No. 2 timothy	24.00	23.50	22.50	21.50	22.00	24.00	25.50	25.00	27.50	26.00	19.50	18.50	20.50	16.00	21.50		18.50		
No. 1 light clover mixed		23.50	21.50	21.00	23.50	25.00	26.00	25.00			19.50		21.50	14.00			20.00		
No. 2 light clover mixed			19.50	19.50	22.00			25.00					18.50	12.50					
No. 1 medium clover mixed			20.50		21.50								18.50						
No. 1 clover mixed	19.00	19.00		18.50							18.50			14.00			19.25		
No. 1 clover				17.50							17.00		[3] 17.00	15.00	23.00		18.75		
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa					23.50	32.00	28.00			29.00	20.00		[3] 23.00	20.00		$21.25	[5] 20.25	$22.00	$17.00
Standard alfalfa					22.50	30.00	27.00		24.00	27.00	18.00		[3] 20.00	18.00		19.00	17.75	19.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa					22.00	24.00	26.00			24.00	17.00		[3] 18.00	16.00	19.00	17.25	13.50		14.00
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland									16.00				[3] 20.00	16.50		19.50	17.50		
No. 2 upland													[3] 18.00	15.50		17.00	15.75		
No. 1 midland													15.00	12.50	23.00	18.50			
STRAW.																			
No. 1 wheat	13.00			13.50	12.00	12.50					11.50	13.00	11.00	8.50		8.50	7.25		
No. 1 oat	14.00			14.50		12.50					11.50	13.00	11.50	8.50		9.25	7.25		
No. 1 rye (tangled)											15.50		12.50	8.50					
No. 1 rye (straight)	30.50	23.50		26.50								16.00							
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																			
Wheat bran:																			
Spring	29.25	28.25	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.00					26.50	25.50	22.50	20.00					
Soft winter	29.50	29.00	29.00	28.75	29.00	29.50	30.50	31.00			26.50	29.00			23.00		21.50	40.00	36.00
Hard winter	29.00	29.00	28.00			29.00		31.00	31.00	25.00	26.50	28.50	24.75		23.00	22.00	21.50		
Wheat middlings:																			
Spring (standard)	33.75	33.50	33.00	32.00	32.50	34.00					30.50	30.50	28.50	25.00					
Soft winter				32.50	33.00	35.00	32.50	36.00			34.00	33.00					28.50		43.00
Hard winter	35.50	35.50	35.00			34.00				31.00	34.00	32.00			28.50	28.50	28.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts						35.00		35.50	36.00	30.50		32.00	30.50			25.50	26.00		36.00
Wheat millrun						34.00								21.00			25.00		34.00
Rye middlings					34.00								28.50	24.50					
High protein meals:																			
Linseed (32%)	45.00	44.00	43.50								40.00	40.00	38.75	38.00		43.50	42.50		51.00
Cottonseed (43%)	52.50												48.75						
Cottonseed (41%)	49.50	48.75	48.50	48.50	48.50				45.00	40.00	44.00	47.00	45.00			50.50	47.00	44.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	42.00	42.50	43.00	42.75	42.75	36.00	38.00	37.00	42.00	35.00	40.50	41.00	39.00						
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)													55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				34.00			34.00	34.00	31.00	26.00	29.00		25.75		25.00	23.50	24.00	30.00	
Gluten feed	44.30	43.65	43.25	43.00							40.00	41.05	37.15						
White hominy feed	38.50	38.75	38.00	38.00	36.50	39.00		38.50			37.00	36.25	32.50		33.00	30.50			
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.25	37.50	37.50	36.50	39.00		38.50			37.00	35.75	31.50			30.50			
Ground barley											34.50		33.50				33.50	[4] 34.00	
Dried beet pulp				45.00			44.00	44.00			47.50								41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled. [5] New.

The quality of the 1923 crop as reported by the dealers throughout the country will be only fair, with the exception of a few of the important alfalfa States in the Southwest, where hay is produced almost entirely by irrigation. The timothy hay will be short in many sections due to insufficient moisture and will be rather weedy in sections where the moisture has been excessive. Throughout Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma the first cutting of alfalfa has been seriously damaged by wet weather, and most of the hay from this cutting will be of inferior quality. This excess moisture, however, has been beneficial to the prairie hay in that territory, and reports indicate that an increased acreage ranging from 5 to 20% will be harvested. The increased acreage to be harvested by States was reported as follows: Missouri 5%, Oklahoma 10%, Kansas 15%, and Nebraska 20%.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Hay prices were well maintained on a fairly firm basis throughout the crop year. The range of timothy prices was slightly below that of the previous year but fluctuations were less violent. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets at the beginning of the crop year was about $21.50 per ton. During August and September, 1922, prices tended downward until No. 1 reached an average price of $20 per ton. From September until February the range was between $20 and $22 per ton. In the early spring, however, prices began to advance slowly until the average price of No. 1 timothy reached about $23.50 by the first of April, where it remained practically stationary until the close of the crop year, when it advanced slightly because of the light receipts of desirable grades of hay.

Alfalfa prices displayed rather more strength than those for timothy. Starting at about $19 per ton on an average for No. 1 alfalfa, at the middle of June, it advanced with slight recessions from time to time to $26 per ton the first of December. From December until the first of February prices fluctuated with weather conditions which at times restricted the movement, but in general the price level was maintained within a range of $25 to $26 per ton until the first of May. Prices at that time began to work toward the new crop level, but because of the slow movement of the new crop caused by the wet weather in the Southwest prices were again advanced and on June 15 No. 1 alfalfa was quoted in the principal markets on an average of $24.50 per ton, the same price as No. 1 timothy. This, however, was about $5 above the price at the corresponding time in 1922.

Prairie prices were generally higher than during the previous crop year, influenced apparently by the firm prices for alfalfa. At the close of the year No. 1 prairie on an average was $5 per ton higher than at the corresponding time last year. The delayed marketing of new alfalfa, however, is thought to be responsible for the unusual firmness of the prairie market at this season of the year, and prices are expected soon to begin to decline to a new crop basis which was around $17 per ton at the beginning of July, 1922.

Movement of 1922 Hay Crop.

Percentage Marketed to—	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.
Timothy.					
Illinois	25	40	70	95	97
Indiana	15	40	65	95	95
Michigan	7	20	50	90	96
Minnesota	15	35	75	95	98
Missouri	30	55	75	97	95
New York	5	30	55	75	90
Ohio	15	40	65	90	95
Wisconsin	15	30	50	85	97
Alfalfa.					
Arizona	60	75	85	100	100
California	75	80	85	100	99
Colorado	20	55	80	95	90
Idaho	10	55	75	95	90
Kansas	30	70	90	99	95
Missouri	35	60	80	98	95
Nebraska	15	60	90	99	99
New Mexico	55	75	90	99	99
Utah	10	65	80	98	.....
Wyoming	10	50	85	99	.....
Prairie.					
Kansas	20	50	80	98	93
Minnesota	20	50	80	97	98
Missouri	20	45	80	92	90
Nebraska	10	50	80	98	98
Oklahoma	30	60	80	97	97
Texas	30	60	90	98	93

STOCKS IN CONSUMING CHANNELS LIGHT.

Reports from the principal consuming areas indicate that stocks of hay are generally below normal for this season of the year. Considerable local forage is available in most sections, but the amount probably is not so large as last year because of dry weather in some sections of the East and South. Commercial industries are reported to be slightly more active than last year and southern consumers are said to be in a better financial condition on account of the higher cotton prices than they were at the beginning of the 1922 crop year.

A summary of the hay market situation, therefore, would appear to be as follows: The 1922 hay crop is practically all marketed. Stocks of hay in consuming channels are very light. The prospects as to the amount and quality of the new crop are not quite so good as last year. Prices are on a slightly higher level than at the beginning of the 1922 crop year. Financial conditions in consuming sections are generally slightly improved over those existing at this time last year.

Average Prices of Hay (Carloads) at Important Markets.

Saturday Quotations, June 24, 1922–June 9, 1923.

Cabbage Acreage of 1923 Reduced.

The acreage in early cabbage for 1923 was cut to 22,750 acres this year, a reduction of 25,190 acres from last year. This was due to the large surplus crop produced in the South in the spring of 1922, which came into competition with a large and consequently low-priced northern storage crop, resulting in a price unsatisfactory to growers. The intermediate States followed the trend of the early States and reduced their acreage slightly. The reduction in the early States was offset to some extent by an increase in yield of eight-tenths of a ton per acre, resulting in a cut of 136,000 tons in production.

The growers in the Northern States reported an intention to plant 65,000 acres in cabbage in 1923, or practically the same acreage as in 1922, notwithstanding their experience in 1922, when, with a cabbage acreage of 64,350 and a production of 621,500 tons, the price sunk to an average of $5.71 per ton, compared with $25.81 in 1921 and $11.55 in 1920. Should the yield of 9.7 tons reported in 1922 be repeated, a similar condition might prevail this year. These figures, however, were secured in advance of the planting of the crop and may be materially reduced when actual plantings are known.

Seeds

Orchard Grass Seed Crop Smaller Than Last Year.

The production of orchard grass seed in practically all districts, except Missouri, is expected to be smaller than last year, according to information obtained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the more important districts in Kentucky the decrease is 25% or more and in Virginia the reduction amounts to more than 50%. The cold backward spring, accompanied by severe late freezes, was generally responsible for the thin stands. Low prices and inactive demand for orchard grass throughout the 1922–1923 season were responsible largely for the plowing up of many fields and failure to reseed as large an acreage as usual. Some of the larger growers reported considerable difficulty in obtaining help to harvest the crop. In general, harvesting, although about a week later than last year's early harvest, was accomplished under nearly ideal weather conditions and the quality of the 1923 crop should be equal to that of the best in recent years.

Kentucky.—The acreage and yield per acre were less than last year in the Oldham-Jefferson, Eminence, and southern Kentucky districts. The acreage in the Midway district has been expanding considerably during recent years and the 1923 acreage is believed to be equal to that of 1922. The yield per acre in this district, however, shows even a greater decrease than in other Kentucky districts because of the unusually heavy yields in this district last year. In Clark County, Ind., adjacent to the Oldham-Jefferson district, the acreage is expected to be slightly larger while the yield per acre is fully equal to that of last year. The late freezes in all of the Kentucky districts killed many of the plants, especially on low ground where stands usually are heaviest. Estimates in the reduction in acreage in Kentucky vary considerably but average 10% or 15%, while yields show a reduction of 15% or 20% on the average, although some well-informed persons consider that the yield in one or two districts will be 25%–35% less than last year. A better idea of the yield per acre can be obtained as soon as some of the crop is threshed. The crop, although thin on the ground, is expected to weigh out well.

Harvesting of the crop in Kentucky began on June 18–20 and was expected to be completed by June 27.

Ohio.—A decrease of about 25% in the acreage in the Ohio district near New Vienna is offset by an increase of 25% in the yield per acre. Higher prices for corn than for orchard grass tended to cut down the orchard grass acreage. The inferior quality of much of the Ohio seed—being weedy—has been reflected in prices paid to growers. The quality of the seed this year promises to be much better than last year and above the average for this district.

Missouri.—A slightly larger production in the Missouri district may result from an increased yield per acre. Harvesting of the crop began about June 20 and probably will be completed soon.

Virginia.—A production somewhat less than one-half of last year's crop is indicated in reports from the Virginia district. The acreage is estimated to be about 60% and the yield per acre 50%—75% of that of 1922. The cold, dry period during April and May was instrumental in cutting down the yield materially. The crop, however, ripened well and was harvested, beginning June 18, under nearly ideal weather conditions. The quality should be fully equal to that of last year, which was good.

General.—No market price for orchard grass seed seems to have been established in any of the districts up to June 23. Last year growers received on an average 90¢–$1 per bushel for country-run seed. These prices were not satisfactory to them and many of them held their seed much longer than usual in anticipation of a better demand. The carryover in growers' hands and in seedsmen's warehouses the country over is believed to be little, if any, larger than usual. Less seed is available for export from Denmark to this country than at a corresponding time last year. It is reported from sources regarded as reliable that the acreage of orchard grass seed in Denmark is considerably less than last year. Many old fields, as well as new fields, were plowed up, mostly because of low prices in 1922. The yield per acre is expected to be higher than the average, but the production will not be so high as last year. Through the activity of the Danish exporters sales were increased and the carryover from the 1922 crop is much smaller than was expected. Danish seedsmen are reported as offering seed at $13–$13.50 per 100 pounds f. o. b. New York, plus duty of $2 per 100 pounds. The imports of orchard grass, mostly from Denmark, during the 11½ months ending June 15, 1923, were only 768,000 pounds, compared with 2,921,700 pounds for the same period the preceding year.

Seed Oats and Rye Less in Southeast.

The supply of locally grown seed oats and seed rye in the Southeastern States is less than last year. Continued heavy rains during the crop-maturing and harvesting periods is the principal factor contributing to the smaller crop. The increased production in the Southwest will supply any deficit of seed oats in this section and no shortage is anticipated.

Seed oats.—The production of seed oats in Georgia is reported to be about 80 per cent of last year. The quality of the crop for seed is poor to fair. Growers are being offered 60¢ to 75¢ per bushel but are not selling freely at these prices. A very few counties have a surplus and in some sections dealers already are contracting for Texas stocks to help meet the local demand. The production in North Carolina is placed at 90 per cent of last year and the seed is of good quality. Louisiana crop is of fair quality for which growers are being offered 45¢ per bushel. A normal crop of good quality with a fairly large surplus is reported for South Carolina. The Fulghum variety predominates with smaller quantities of Appler and Red Rust-proof. Offerings of 50¢–75¢ per bushel have been made to growers with a few sales at the higher price.

A 20 per cent increase in the supply of good quality seed oats in Texas is reported and this section will have sufficient stocks to supply the States eastward where a shortage of locally grown stocks may exist. The supply consists largely of the Texas Red Rust-proof variety but a small quantity of Fulghum also is reported to be available. Prices to growers at present range around 40¢ per bushel.

Seed rye.—The production of seed rye in Georgia and South Carolina is indicated in recent reports to be only 50 per cent to 65 per cent of last year with little surplus available. Prices offered growers range from $1.25 to $2.50 per bushel but there has been little movement of the crop. The quality for seed in South Carolina is good and in Georgia poor to fair. A 10-per cent increase in production is reported in North Carolina. The quality is good. Threshing has not been completed and the surplus is expected to be small.

Bur Clover Seed Supply Less Than Normal.

Excessive rains interfered with the setting of seed pods and with the harvesting of bur clover seed in the Southeastern States and the commercial supply of this crop is reported to be far below normal. Practically the only surplus stocks available are in the producing sections of South Carolina. Prices to growers range mostly $6 to $8 for unscreened seed, with well screened seed around $15. Quality of the seed is fair to good and growers are not selling it freely at prevailing prices.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 26, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Application of the Principles of Jelly Making to Hawaiian Fruits. By J. C. Ripperton, chemist. Pp. 24, pl. 1. June 21, 1923. **Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 47.)**

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 48, No. 7, May, 1923. Pp. 601–700. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction During the Period From January 1 to March 31, 1921. Pp. 91, pls. 8. Issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1923. **(Inventory No. 66; Nos. 52306 to 52854.)** Price, 15 cents.

Cotton

New Crop Future Contracts Advance.

Cotton prices were unsteady and inclined to fluctuate widely during the week ending June 23. Monday again supplied the feature of the week with a sharp drop in prices of about 1¢ per lb. The causes of the decline were reported to be weakness in the Liverpool market, reports of prospects for continued curtailment by some English mills during part of the summer, more favorable weather in the cotton belt, and unsettled conditions in the stock and commodity markets. The downward movement continued until Wednesday, but on Thursday a sharp advance occurred, and this continued during the remainder of the week. Several private crop condition reports showing deterioration in the condition of the crop during June were reported to have been the chief cause of the advance in prices during the latter half of the week. The weather in the belt during the week was generally favorable, but boll wevil and other insects were reported present in many sections.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 28.60¢ per lb. on June 23, compared with 28.81¢ at the close of the previous week and 21.76¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points, closing at 27.76¢. July future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points, closing at 27.90¢. The new crop future contracts on the two future exchanges gained from 16 to 45 points.

On June 20 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,334,021 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31, of which 35,390,187 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 35,515,791 for April, and 31,641,141 for May, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,309,093,873, compared with 8,787,443,897 for April and 7,493,491,601 for May, 1922. Based on an activity of 26½ days and 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during May was 40,192,970, or at 107.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. The average number of spindles operated during April was 40,759,979 and during May, 1922, 32,516,736.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

June 23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	June 23, 1923.	June 24, 1922.	June 25, 1921.	June 26, 1920.	June 21, 1919.	June 23, 1923.	June 24, 1922.	June 25, 1921.	June 26, 1920.	June 21, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
July	27.76	21.40	11.04	36.20	32.25	27.90	21.50	10.76	36.06	32.59
October	25.38	21.40	11.95	33.03	32.03	24.76	21.06	11.51	32.71	31.40
December	24.85	21.23	12.54	31.85	32.00	24.37	20.75	11.97	31.60	31.20
January	24.51	21.08	12.62	31.25	31.90	24.16	20.65	12.13	31.04	30.94
March	24.42	21.01	12.98	30.80	31.65	24.00	20.42	12.47	30.50	30.50

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of June 18–23, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	June 18–23, 1923.						June 19–24, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	27.50	27.25	27.13	27.88	28.38	28.50	22.63	22.75	22.50	22.38	21.63	21.38
Augusta	27.50	27.25	27.00	27.63	28.06	28.25	22.63	22.75	22.38	22.38	21.75	21.50
Savannah	27.70	27.53	27.40	28.20	28.68	28.80	22.76	22.87	22.48	22.44	21.69	21.41
Montgomery	27.50	27.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.00	22.00	22.25	22.00	22.00	21.50	21.25
New Orleans	28.25	28.00	27.50	28.00	29.00	29.25	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.63	22.25	22.00
Memphis	29.00	28.75	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.75	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Little Rock	27.75	27.25	27.25	27.75	28.00	28.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25	21.75	21.50
Dallas	27.15	27.05	26.85	27.75	28.15	28.30	22.70	22.80	22.35	22.35	21.70	21.40
Houston	28.00	27.90	27.75	28.50	28.75	28.75	23.25	23.35	22.95	22.95	22.25	22.25
Galveston	28.20	28.05	27.90	28.70	29.00	29.10	23.40	23.40	23.15	23.15	22.65	22.40
Average	27.86	27.65	27.43	28.04	28.45	28.60	22.69	22.77	22.53	22.50	21.97	21.76

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	June 24, 1921.	June 23, 1922.	June 22, 1923.	June 24, 1921.	June 23, 1922.	June 22, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	18	8	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	230	1,172	2,930	268	91	23
Good Middling	4,148	14,105	27,292	3,222	366	5
Strict Middling	19,037	49,876	23,980	18,886	1,792	1,406
Middling	49,315	74,550	12,095	29,616	5,863	1,987
Strict Low Middling	41,788	40,227	8,084	17,378	3,956	788
Low Middling	10,049	6,247	2,923	6,669	434	51
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,236	5,687	1,054	2,951	736	276
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,408	2,908	466	2,918	844	103
Good Middling Yellow Stained	34	27	2	4	2	3
Total	132,245	194,817	78,834	81,915	14,084	4,642

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on June 22, at the port of New York were 88,420 bales; on June 23, 1922, 206,172 bales; on June 24, 1921, 153,795 bales. At the port of New Orleans on June 22, 75,197 bales; on June 23, 1922, 174,996 bales; and on June 24, 1921, 450,322 bales.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to June 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–June 19, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 25, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 24, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 23, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 22, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–June 23, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	3,399,644	2,975,410	1,625,533	1,633,437	1,255,424	2,107,274	59.6
France	1,075,838	546,822	523,979	706,005	603,513	619,598	97.4
Germany	2,790,831	429,199	1,100,659	1,338,293	886,895	717,038	123.7
Italy	471,709	506,980	487,880	399,873	454,694	475,581	95.6
Japan	338,995	814,031	476,928	756,481	574,410	692,171	83.0
China	2,978	7,045	35,817	88,516	19,124	34,321	55.7
Spain	266,918	224,767	221,557	286,453	216,955	245,395	88.4
Belgium	203,976	185,850	186,365	161,212	163,431	150,586	108.5
Canada [1]	139,105	180,119	137,344	173,682	188,930	166,287	113.6
Other countries	243,316	475,727	237,952	202,953	215,385	301,919	71.3
Total	8,933,310	6,345,950	5,044,014	5,746,905	4,578,761	5,510,170	83.1

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to May 31.

Exports for the week ending June 22 amounted to 45,032 bales, compared with 36,953 bales the previous week, 79,707 bales for the corresponding week in 1922 and 40,808 bales for the week ending June 19, 1914.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, June 23, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	June 23, 1923.	June 24, 1922.	June 25, 1921.	June 23, 1923.	June 24, 1922.	June 25, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 29.25	*Cents.* 22.00	*Cents.* 10.50	*Cents.* 28.75	*Cents.* 22.50	*Cents.* 10.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	75	[1] Even.	100	Even.
1⅛ ins	100	375	350	[1] Even.	500	350
1 3/16 ins	150	550	700	[1] 25	950	650
1¼ ins	225	800	.....	[1] 125	1,250	950

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on June 22 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 40¢ for No. 1 grade, 37¢ for No. 2, and 35¢ for No. 3.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–June 22, 1923, and Stocks, June 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from commercial reports.)

	Aug. 1, 1913–June 19, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–June 20, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 25, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 24, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 23, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 22, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–June 23, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	10,401	5,369	6,654	6,229	5,848	5,609	5,943	94.4
Port stocks	416	1,312	938	1,600	772	335	1,159	28.9
Interior receipts	7,348	6,269	6,997	7,219	7,017	7,195	7,035	102.3
Interior stocks	221	1,130	988	1,339	588	369	983	37.5
Into sight	14,500	10,727	11,709	10,790	9,944	10,589	10,950	96.7
Northern spinners' takings	2,636	2,001	2,853	1,871	2,100	2,281	2,292	99.5
Southern spinners' takings	3,010	3,507	3,222	2,677	3,082	4,263	3,424	124.5
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,415	3,491	3,539	4,504	2,690	1,187	3,337	35.6

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on June 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	June 19, 1914.	June 22, 1917.	June 21, 1918.	June 20, 1919.	June 25, 1920.	June 24, 1921.	June 23, 1922.	June 22, 1923.	5-year average, June 23, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	754	310	114	326	785	689	540	205	491
Manchester	52	27	8	50	140	77	41	27	63
Continent	744	261	109	252	463	472	442	142	348
Total	1,550	598	231	628	1,388	1,238	1,023	374	902

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–June 22, 1923, and Stocks on June 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–June 24, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 23, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 22, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–June 23, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	June 24, 1921.	June 23, 1922.	June 22, 1923.	5-year average June 23, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	283	345	275	314	109	52	39	77
Augusta	355	386	294	433	120	83	20	102
Savannah	654	730	426	947	137	82	24	131
Montgomery	50	49	61	57	28	14	7	15
New Orleans	1,418	1,209	1,339	1,401	450	175	75	351
Memphis	896	915	1,095	1,052	285	85	64	258
Little Rock	217	183	171	198	64	29	17	34
Dallas	133	169	85	120	21	10	2	14
Houston	2,887	2,596	2,671	2,241	289	81	20	189
Galveston	2,919	2,451	2,314	2,167	402	142	47	223
Total	9,812	9,033	8,731	8,930	1,905	753	324	1,394

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of June 11–16, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	June 11–16, 1923.		June 12–17, 1922.		June 13–18, 1921.	
	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Raleigh, N. C.	$40.00	$40.00	$48.00	$45.00	.....	.....
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	30.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	35.00	30.00	43.00	40.00	.....	$20.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	45.00	45.00	42.00	40.00	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	48.00	45.00	.....	.....	$24.00	20.00
Little Rock, Ark.	45.00	40.00	[1] 50.00	[1] 45.00	20.00	16.00
Greenville, Miss.	[1] 40.00	[1] 30.00	.....	.....	25.00	20.00

[1] Nominal.

Spot Cotton Quotations for June 23 and Sales During Week of June 18–23, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 23, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of June 18–23, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											June 23, 1923.	June 24, 1922.	June 25, 1921.	June 26, 1920.	June 21, 1919.	June 22, 1918.	June 23, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	220	403	214	226	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	170	328	163	185	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	110	253	113	138	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	56	55	135	60	86	20
Middling	28.50	28.25	28.80	28.00	28.75	28.25	28.30	28.75	29.10	29.25	28.60	21.76	10.15	39.81	32.14	30.35	25.92
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	56	98	305	163	113	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	213	833	428	279	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	223	315	1,230	708	412	108
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	315	420	1,518	943	551	152
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5	40	208	150	15	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	56	133	350	235	73	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	163	235	525	384	143	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	240	353	765	579	235	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	325	455	1,105	864	376	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	130	215	475	399	130	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	223	305	648	544	191	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	310	408	835	676	290	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	150	263	595	538	208	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	228	353	758	639	279	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	305	445	920	749	358	112
Sales for week, bales	448	137	514	69	1,000	130	217	392	6,402	1,965	[4] 11,274	[4] 33,857	[4] 40,057	[4] 21,512	[4] 61,678	[4] 27,884	[4] 70,716

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to June 23, 1923, amounted to 3,504,893 bales, compared with 3,234,609 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,269,568 bales.

Weather

Weather Favorable for Wheat Harvest.

Unusually warm weather prevailed during the week ending June 26 in the northern half of the country east of the Great Plains but mostly moderate temperatures obtained in the South. Showers were rather frequent in the central and east Gulf States, in the western Lake region, and in the northern tier of States between the Lake region and the Rocky Mountains. Rainfall was generally heavy to excessive in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Soil moisture was sufficient for present needs of vegetation in most sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although it was too dry in parts of Texas, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan and rain was rather badly needed in most localities of the Northeastern States, particularly in New Jersey and in portions of New York and Pennsylvania, where heat and drought were very injurious to crops.

The warm, dry weather in the central trans-Mississippi States was very favorable for cultivating crops and much field work was accomplished in that area. The drought was broken in the Central-Northern States, but permanent crop damage had been done by the dry weather in many localities, particularly in North Dakota. Harvest of wheat made splendid progress, with very little interruption from rainfall, but the high temperatures were unfavorable for small grain crops.

Cool, cloudy, and showery weather prevailed in the more northwestern States. These conditions favored grasses and grains but were unfavorable for farm work and row crops, which needed warmer weather and more sunshine. There was some hail damage in Wyoming and southern North Dakota, and some loss of life and much property damage by storms in some southern portions of the latter State. There was sufficient rain to improve conditions locally in the far Southwest, but in general severe drought continued in that area.

RATHER TOO WARM FOR SPRING WHEAT AND OATS.

Small grains.—Under the influence of unusually warm weather, winter wheat ripened rapidly during the week, in fact too rapidly in some sections. Harvest was in progress northward to Maryland, southern Ohio, central Illinois, and in eastern Kansas nearly to the Nebraska line. This work was being accomplished throughout the interior valleys under very favorable weather conditions, with little interruption from rainfall, although it was uncomfortably warm. There was some complaint in Kansas that the sudden change to hot, dry weather had caused shriveling of grain, while shriveling was reported locally from the Ohio Valley States. Threshing was begun in Oklahoma.

Heavy rains occurred in much of the Spring Wheat Belt, and warm weather in the eastern portion caused rapid development. Spring wheat was still looking well in South Dakota where it was mostly headed, and was generally good to excellent where well planted in North Dakota, but poor to only fair elsewhere in that State. There was complaint of plants heading short in Minnesota. Very favorable weather prevailed for this crop in the more western portion of the belt.

The hot, dry weather adversely affected oats in much of the Ohio Valley and the crop was reported as stunted and heading short in places. Oats were in the critical heading stage in Iowa where damage was done by the heat and drought, but conditions continued favorable in the northern Plains area. Harvest was well under way in Oklahoma and progressing in the East northward to Virginia.

Rice made good growth in the lower Mississippi Valley and the weather was favorable for threshing in Texas; this crop was unfavorably affected by cool weather in California. The weather was favorable for flax in the northern Plains area where the crop was doing well.

Corn.—Ideal corn weather prevailed throughout the interior valley States and that crop made very good to excellent progress. It was also favorable for cultivation and much field work was accomplished. During the last two weeks favorable conditions for cultivation in Iowa have enabled farmers to overcome the weedy fields, except in the northwestern portion, while most corn was waist-high and well cultivated in Missouri. Cultivation made good progress in Nebraska, but many fields were still weedy in that State; corn made excellent growth.

The progress and condition of the crop were fair to very good in Oklahoma, but rain was beginning to be needed in some central and southwestern localities. It was mostly too dry for corn in Texas, and rain was needed in most of the middle Atlantic coast area. Corn improved with better weather in the Southeastern States. This crop was retarded in the more western and northwestern States on account of cool weather and, in the Northwest, by lack of sunshine. Broomcorn was in good condition, although late, in the lower Great Plains.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR COTTON.

Cotton.—The temperature averaged slightly below normal in east Gulf districts, but was somewhat above normal in other sections of the Cotton Belt. Showers were rather frequent, though mostly light to moderate, from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but dry weather prevailed in the western and northwestern portions of the belt. On the whole, the week was favorable for cotton.

Showers occurred at about one-third of the reporting stations in Texas, and cotton made fair to very good progress, except some late planted, which was unfavorably affected by dryness; while weevil, grasshopper, and army worm damage is considerable locally, it is light on the whole. The warm, dry weather was favorable in Oklahoma where the crop made fair to very good advance and cultivation progressed rapidly, but many fields were still grassy. Progress was fairly good to excellent in Arkansas, except in some southern sections where further rains fell; cultivation was rushed, but there was still considerable complaint of grassy fields.

Cotton made generally fair progress in Louisiana, and there was a decided general improvement in condition, with the warm, fair weather in Tennessee. It was rather too showery in Mississippi and scattered showers were of almost daily occurrence in Alabama. The general condition of the crop varies greatly in the latter State, ranging from very poor to excellent, but is mostly fair.

Much fair weather and adequate sunshine prevailed in Georgia and excellent progress was made in cultivation. Cotton made very good advance, although the plants were still small and late; chopping was completed and fields were mostly clean, with a few early blooms reported. Conditions were generally favorable in the Carolinas, where cotton did well as a rule. The plants were still small in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, however, and showers would be beneficial in North Carolina. Cotton was in excellent condition in Arizona and California.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes were suffering for moisture in New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and portions of Pennsylvania. They were generally doing well in Kentucky and were making fine growth in the Central-Northern States. Sweet potatoes grew well in Tennessee and Alabama, but made only slow improvement in Georgia, where they were needing cultivation. Gardens and truck crops were favorably affected by the weather throughout the central valley States and did well in most of the South, except where it was too dry in Texas. Truck needed rain in most of the middle Atlantic coast area, but improvement was reported in South Carolina. The weather was too cool for most minor crops in the far Western States. Melon shipments continued in Georgia and northern Florida; blight did considerable damage to this crop in the former State.

Sugar cane made fair to good progress in the Gulf States, though needing cultivation in portions of the Southeast. Tobacco needed cultivation in western Kentucky, although most of the early crop has been worked over once since the rain in that State. This crop needed rain in North Carolina, but showed improvement in South Carolina, and was maturing and being harvested in Georgia. Sugar beets were in excellent condition in California, Colorado, and Nebraska; some hail damage was reported from Wyoming.

PASTURES BENEFITED IN CENTRAL-NORTHERN STATES.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures and ranges were much benefited by rainfall during the week in the northern tier of States between the Lake region and the Rocky Mountains, particularly in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Grass did well also in all sections between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except in Texas where there was a lack of moisture. Ranges were generally good in the Rocky Mountains and Plateau States, except in the more southern portions where drought has prevailed. There was improvement in the range in eastern New Mexico where showers occurred, but it continued very dry in the central and western portions where stock were mostly poor and thin.

The range was refreshed somewhat by rainfall in southeastern Arizona, but elsewhere it continued dry though a good growth of browse helped the feed problem. Haying was delayed in Nevada, locally in Utah, and in the more northwestern States by frequent rainfall, and considerable damage to alfalfa occurred. Rain improved the mountain ranges in northern California.

Pastures were short in much of the Ohio Valley area and it was much too dry for grass in most of the middle and north Atlantic coast sections. Pastures did well in the Southeastern States. Hay crops were generally short in the Central and Northern States east of the Mississippi River.

Fruit.—The warm weather caused strawberries to ripen too rapidly in Wisconsin, while this crop was shortened by drought in Michigan, and berries were drying up in portions of New York. Fruits needed rain in most of the Northeast, but elsewhere did well as a rule under favorable weather conditions. Cherries and strawberries were damaged somewhat in northern California by rain, and the continued coolness affected grapes unfavorably in that State. Citrus fruits did well in Florida and continued in good condition in California; the harvest of valencias was about completed in the latter State.

An Unusually Warm Week in Much of East.

There was but little movement of high and low pressure areas during the week, high pressure persisting throughout over the eastern portion of the country, with relatively low barometer readings over the West and Northwest. As a result of this pressure distribution, high temperatures prevailed throughout the Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, but they were more seasonable in the Southern States. It was especially warm on the 21st in the middle Atlantic coast area, when both Philadelphia and Baltimore reported maximum temperatures of 100°, the highest of record for June at those points. The week was persistently cool in nearly all sections west of the Rocky Mountains, Phoenix, Ariz., reporting a minimum of 58° on the 21st, which was the lowest June record at that station. The last half of the week was cooler also in the Northeastern States.

Showers were widespread during the first half of the week over the northwestern section of the country, with some local heavy falls in the Central-Northern States, Moorhead, Minn., reporting more than 3 inches of rain on the morning of the 21st. The latter part of the week was rather showery also in the northern and northwestern Great Plains, while showers were frequent, though mostly light to moderate, during the middle and latter parts in the Southeast. The weather was generally fair throughout the week in most localities in the central valleys, the central and southern Plains, and the Southwest.

The temperature for the week as a whole averaged much above normal in all Central and Northern States from the Great Plains eastward, as shown on Chart 1, page 656. It was excessively warm from the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys northward, where the weekly means ranged from 9 to 14° above the normal in most sections. Moderate temperatures prevailed in the South, the average for the week being slightly below normal from the extreme lower Mississippi Valley eastward. In marked contrast to the high temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains, the week was unseasonably cool in the northern Rocky Mountains and the Plateau districts of the West. In much of Arizona, portions of California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the weekly mean temperature averaged from 9 to 11° below normal.

Maximum temperatures ranged from 96 to 100° in the Middle Atlantic coast area and from 96 to 98° in the western lower Lake region and much of the Ohio Valley. They did not reach 90° in parts of the immediate Gulf coast section and were below 80° throughout the more northwestern States.

Chart 2, page 656, shows that rainfall during the week consisted mostly of local showers, which were rather widely distributed and generally light throughout the interior of the country, in the Middle and North Atlantic coast areas, and in the Southwest. Moderate rains occurred, however, in most sections from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward and in the western Lake region, while the falls were heavy to excessive in many places in the extreme northern and northwestern Great Plains. Moorhead, Minn., reported 6.3 inches; Lisbon, N. Dak., 6.6; Larimore, N. Dak., 6.2; Glasgow, Mont., 6.6; and Lewistown, Mont., 5.1. The weekly fall at Lewistown, Mont., was nearly one-third of the normal yearly amount at that station, while that at Glasgow, Mont., was exactly one-half of the annual normal. Little or no rain fell in the southwestern part of the country.

There was much clear weather during the week in all sections of the country, except in the far Northwestern States, where some localities received only about one-third to one-fourth of the possible amount. Throughout the great central valleys about 90 per cent of the possible was received for the week as a whole.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

Weather reports from Argentina, given in the table on this page, show that the temperature over the principal wheat-producing portion of that country averaged normal in both the northern and southern sections. This was considerably cooler than during the week preceding. Very little rain fell, the average being 0.1 inch.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week June 20-26, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	74	+9	T.	−0.7
Burlington	72	+6	0.1	−0.7
Northfield	72	+7	0.1	−0.7
Concord	76	+11	T.	−0.8
Boston	78	+10	0.1	−0.6
Nantucket	68	+5	0.5	−0.1
New Haven	72	+4	0.2	−0.5
Albany	78	+8	0.3	−0.5
Ithaca	78	+10	0.1	−0.8
Binghamton	78	+10	0	−0.8
New York	80	+10	0	−0.8
Scranton	80	+11	0.1	−0.7
Harrisburg	82	+10	0.9	0
Philadelphia	84	+11	0.2	−0.6
Trenton	82	+11	0.4	−0.4
Atlantic City	78	+10	T.	−0.6
Baltimore	84	+10	0.6	−0.3
Washington	83	+9	0.4	−0.6
Norfolk	82	+6	T.	−0.8
Richmond	82	+5	0.3	−0.5
Lynchburg	82	+6	T.	−0.9
Wytheville	74	+4	1.8	+0.8
Asheville	72	+2	1.3	+0.3
Charlotte	80	+3	0.9	−0.2
Raleigh	82	+5	T.	−1.2
Wilmington	80	+2	1.3	−0.1
Charleston	80	0	0.9	−0.3
Columbia, S. C.	80	+1	2.8	+1.9
Augusta	80	0	1.8	+0.8
Atlanta	78	+1	1.8	+0.9
Macon	78	0	1.1	+0.3
Savannah	80	0	0.1	−1.3
Thomasville	78	−2	0.8	−0.3
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	−1	0.3	−1.1
Miami	80	−1	0.8	−1.0
Key West	82	0	0.3	−0.5
Tampa	78	−2	0.8	−1.2
Pensacola	76	−4	4.4	+3.0
Mobile	78	−2	2.6	+1.0
Montgomery	80	−1	0.4	−0.5
Anniston	78	+2	0.6	−0.3
Birmingham	80	+1	0.7	−0.2
Meridian	78	−1	0.8	−0.2
Vicksburg	78	−2	0.8	−0.2
New Orleans	80	−2	1.9	+0.3
Shreveport	80	−1	0.4	−0.4
Little Rock	80	+1	T.	−1.0
Fort Smith	82	+4	T.	−0.8
Bentonville	80	+4	0.2	−0.9
Oklahoma	84	+7	0	−0.5
Abilene	82	+2	T.	−0.6
Fort Worth	84	+2	0	−0.6
Dallas	80	.....	0	.....
Palestine	82	+2	0.2	−0.8
Taylor	82	+1	0	−0.8
Houston	82	.....	2.4	.....
Galveston	82	0	0.5	−0.8
Corpus Christi	82	+1	T.	−0.7
San Antonio	84	+3	0.1	−0.5
Del Rio	84	−1	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	86	+7	0.3	−0.5
Nashville	80	+3	T.	−0.9
Chattanooga	78	+1	2.2	+1.2
Lexington	82	+7	T.	−1.1
Louisville	82	+6	T.	−1.0
Evansville	84	+7	0	−1.0
Indianapolis	82	+9	0.5	−0.4
Cincinnati	80	+7	0.8	−0.1
Dayton	82	+8	0.2	−0.8
Columbus	82	+9	1.3	+0.3
Parkersburg	80	+7	0.5	−0.8
Elkins	74	+6	1.0	−0.4
Pittsburgh	80	+8	1.9	+1.0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	78	+9	2.7	+1.7
La Crosse	80	+10	2.7	+1.6
Madison	82	+13	0.2	−0.7
Charles City	80	+9	1.0	−0.3
Des Moines	82	+9	T.	−1.2
Keokuk	84	+10	0.2	−0.7
Peoria	82	+9	0.5	−0.5
Terre Haute	82	.....	0.2	.....
Springfield, Ill.	84	+10	0.5	−0.4
Hannibal	82	+8	T.	−1.0
St. Louis	84	+8	0	−1.1
Cairo	82	+4	0	−1.0
Lake Region.				
Canton	72	+5	0.6	−0.2
Syracuse	78	+9	0.4	−0.5
Oswego	70	+3	0.8	0
Buffalo	74	+7	0.7	−0.1
Erie	80	+12	0	−0.9
Cleveland	80	+11	0	−0.8
Toledo	82	+11	0.8	0
Detroit	82	+13	0.9	0
Saginaw	80	+11	T.	−0.4
Alpena	70	+7	0.1	−0.8
Grand Rapids	82	+12	0.9	+0.4
Chicago	84	+14	0.6	−0.3
Fort Wayne	82	.....	T.	.....
Milwaukee	76	+10	0.7	−0.1
Green Bay	78	+11	0.7	0
Escanaba	72	+9	0.2	−0.6
Ludington	70	.....	0.6	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	72	+12	0.2	−0.5
Marquette	68	+7	0.5	−0.3
Duluth	64	+4	3.6	+2.6
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	78	+4	0.1	−1.3
Columbia, Mo.	82	+6	0	−1.1
Kansas City	84	+9	T.	−1.3
St. Joseph	84	.....	0.4	.....
Topeka	82	+7	T.	−1.3
Wichita	80	+4	T.	−1.0
Dodge City	78	+3	0.1	−0.7
Concordia	80	+5	0.8	−0.4
North Platte	76	+6	T.	−0.7
Lincoln	82	+9	0.1	−1.0
Omaha	82	+8	T.	−1.2
Sioux City	80	+8	0.2	−0.8
Valentine	74	+4	0.3	−0.7
Rapid City	70	+4	0.3	−0.5
Pierre	78	+7	0.8	0
Huron	76	+8	0.4	−0.5
Moorhead	70	+4	6.3	+5.4
Devils Lake	68	+3	0.9	0
Bismarck	66	0	1.2	+0.6
Williston	66	+1	2.3	+1.6
Mountain Region.				
Havre	60	−4	1.7	+1.2
Kalispell	56	−5	0.5	+0.1
Helena	54	−7	1.4	+1.0
Yellowstone Park	50	−8	1.1	+0.8
Sheridan	64	+2	0.2	.....
Lander	60	−4	0.1	0
Cheyenne	64	+1	0.2	−0.1
Denver	70	+1	T.	−0.2
Pueblo	74	+3	0.2	−0.1
Amarillo	76	+2	0.5	0
El Paso	82	+1	0.1	−0.1
Roswell	80	+2	0.4	−0.1
Santa Fe	64	−3	0.1	−0.1
Phoenix	78	−9	0	−T.
Yuma	78	−9	0	0
Tonopah	56	−10	0.1	0
Modena	59	−6	0.2	+0.1
Salt Lake City	62	−8	0.8	+0.7
Reno	56	−7	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	54	−11	0.7	+0.6
Pocatello	60	−6	0.8	+0.7
Boise	58	−10	1.0	+0.9
Lewiston	60	−11	0.3	+0.1
Baker	52	−9	1.1	+0.9
Walla Walla	62	−8	0.4	+0.2
Spokane	60	−5	0.5	+0.2
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	54	0	0.3	−0.6
Seattle	60	−1	T.	−0.4
North Head	56	0	0.3	−0.1
Portland, Oreg.	58	−6	0.3	−0.1
Roseburg	60	−4	0.5	+0.3
Eureka	54	−1	0.9	+0.7
Red Bluff	66	−11	1.7	+1.6
Sacramento	64	−7	0.1	+0.1
San Francisco	58	−1	T.	+T.
Fresno	68	−10	0	0
San Luis Obispo	58	−3	0	0
Los Angeles	64	−4	0	0
San Diego	62	−3	T.	+T.
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	50	0	0.1	−0.1
Southern wheat area	46	0	0.1	−0.1

T. indicates trace.

*For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Temperature From the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., June 26, 1923.

Shaded portions show excess (+).
Unshaded portions show deficiency (−).
Lines show amount of excess or deficiency.
Father Point
Quebec
Montreal
Halifax
Sault Ste. Marie
Alpena
Boston
Atlantic City
Charleston
Jacksonville
Tampa
Jupiter
Key West
Galveston
New Orleans
Vicksburg
Montgomery
Oklahoma City
Santa Fe
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Phoenix
Tonopah
Salt Lake City
Helena
Havre
Portland
Spokane
Boise
Reno
Winnemucca
Modena
Durango
Lander
Lincoln
Pueblo
Dodge
Amarillo
Abilene
Shreveport
Little Rock
Memphis
Atlanta
Augusta
Raleigh
Richmond
Norfolk
Washington
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Columbus
Detroit
Chicago
Milwaukee
Duluth
Moorhead
Bismarck
Williston
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Edmonton
Prince Albert
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Grand Haven
Buffalo
Oswego
Albany
Springfield
Topeka
Wichita
Concordia
Kansas City
Des Moines
Dubuque
Davenport
Peoria
Indianapolis
Louisville
Knoxville
Nashville
Chattanooga
Birmingham
Mobile
Pensacola
Jacksonville
Tampa
Jupiter
Key West
Galveston
San Antonio
Abilene
El Paso
Phoenix
Los Angeles
San Francisco
Tonopah
Salt Lake City
Modena
Durango
Santa Fe
Amarillo
Oklahoma City
Dodge
Topeka
Springfield
St. Louis
Memphis
Little Rock
Shreveport
Vicksburg
New Orleans
Montgomery
Atlanta
Augusta
Charleston
Raleigh
Norfolk
Washington
Philadelphia
Atlantic City
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Columbus
Detroit
Chicago
Milwaukee
Duluth
Moorhead
Bismarck
Williston
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Edmonton
Prince Albert
Winnipeg
Port Arthur
Grand Haven
Buffalo
Oswego
Albany
Boston
Portland
Spokane
Boise
Reno
Winnemucca
Helena
Havre
Lander
Pueblo
Lincoln